The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,238.—New S[redacted]

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28
including postage	„ 38
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

ROQUET—AUBIN—January , at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Dinapore, by the Rev. Father Lewis, Victor Roquet, Esq., to Miss Hortense Josephine Aubin.

DEATH.

MILLER.—January 14th, at Dhurrumsala, Joseph Bl[illegible], the beloved child of Captain G. R. Miller, 90th Light Infantry, aged two and a half years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

KEATINGE—January 27th, at Peshawur, the wife of J. Keatinge, Esq., 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, of a daughter.

MILLEN—January 28th, at Jullundur, the wife of Major J. C. Millen, of a daughter.

TRACY—January 26th, at Meerut, the wife of T. B. Tracy, C. S. a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P., Dr. McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. T. Lewis, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 15th February, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February. For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 8 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons register, John Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

[redacted]

Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Kurrachee on THURSDAY the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 64 10 0	Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Second Class	„ 37 5 0	
Third Class	„ 23 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first-class French Bark "FERNANDES," has engaged two-thirds of her Cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to HORMARJEE BOMANJEE & Co., Agents, Ship *Fernandes.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval,* arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval.*

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Swedish Ship *Theitis,* from Hongkong, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Consignees are further requested to take notice, that Captain Peytz will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

M. G. PEYTZ, Commander.

PASSENGERS per S. S. "MELBOURNE" are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY morning, 10th instant.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the Institution Hall (entrance from Khetwadi) on FRIDAY the 9th February, commencing precisely at 4 P. M. The Chair will be occupied by H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B.

JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated the 16th of May 1865, the undermentioned thirty-two SHARES in this Company were absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company:—

Nos. 35, 49, 59, 60, 70, 84, 85, 116, 117, 151, 174, 186, 219, 221, 251, 273, 288, 296, 297, 312, 341, 349, 351, 361, 395, 396, 434, 442, 445, 453, 471, 473.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th February 1866.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. Willy, No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, will be punctually attended to.

TERMS.				Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month	...	...	...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week,	ditto	ditto	...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	...	...	...	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit			...	7	0	0

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton,* to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th Decemb 1865. JOHN DWYER.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.

Bombay, 16th January 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management,* affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall,* with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the Table and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room,* 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road,* only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station,* and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder.*

A large Boat meets the *Mail Steamers,* and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report will be presented at this Meeting, and the state of the Society's finances will be discussed.

The attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 2nd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation will be CLOSED from the 1st to 14th February 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 22nd January 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY, the 12th instant, for the following works:—

1st. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, of other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land north of the Company's temporary Pier.

2nd. For the supply of 5,000 Brass of Sand, Earth, or other filling material to be brought in by boats and deposited where directed by the Company's Engineer for reclaiming land south of the Company's temporary Pier.

3rd. For excavating the Hill on the Company's property and loading and discharging the same, the Company finding Railway Plant, Waggons, Engine, &c.

Tenders will be received only in the form which can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, where also may be seen plans and sections, as well as specifications, of the work to be done; and as payments will be made according to actual land reclaimed, the party whose Tender may be accepted will be at liberty to have the sections checked, failing which he will be bound to accept those taken by the Company's Engineer.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1866.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st January 1866.

2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Corporation.

3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Corporation being adopted.

By order of the Directors,
ANUNDRAO BAPPOO, Secretary.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 18th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બમ્બે મીકાનીકસ બીલડીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बाँबे मेकानीकस बील्डीग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—Formed to take over and incorporate the business of the following Firms:—Cardwell Parsons and Company, and Grey and Company, Bombay; Grey and Coles, Timothy Wiggins and Company, and Thomas Cardwell and Company, London; Thomas Cardwell and Company, and Russell Coles and Company, Liverpool. Capital £1,000,000 (One Crore) in 50,000 Shares of £20 (Rs. 200) each, with power to increase. Calls £5, (Rs. 50) per share on allotment, and further Calls, not exceeding £2-10s. (Rs. 25) to be made at intervals of not less than 3 months. It is proposed that the whole amount to be called up shall not exceed £10, (Rs. 100) per Share. Of the 50,000 Shares one half have been taken up by the Partners in the Associated Firms, 42,000 Shares in all were taken up at home on the 2nd instant, the remaining 8,000 Shares have been reserved for Bombay, and for these the undersigned are prepared to receive applications.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

Have much pleasure to inform their Constituents that they have opened at Bombay in the above premises. Mofussil orders will have their special attention.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, Rupees 7 per dozen.
Systems Jouvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.
Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.
LINCOLN and BENNET'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford, and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.
BADHAM'S Prize Medal Hosiery.
BADHAM'S Catalogue is ready, and will be forwarded on application.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on FRIDAY the 9th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to England, the strength of which is noted in the margin, the ship whose Tender may be accepted to sail to Spithead.

186	Invalids.
1	Insane.
14	Women.
10	Children over 10 years.
11	Children under 10 years.
2	European Convicts.

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 20th instant.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates according to the old and new Rules for space for Invalids, and Tenderers should undertake to make a proportionate reduction in case it is deemed advisable to allot to each man less space than directed by the late Orders of the Government of India. The rate per head to be in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering regarding the old and new Rules for space for Invalids, &c. &c.

7th. A separate Tender should be made for the conveyance of the Convicts to England.

8th. The Superintendent will at the same time receive Tenders for the conveyance of two men and one woman to the Cape of Good Hope.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By Order of the Offg. Supt. of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Supt.'s Office, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2¼ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. Rogers & Co., Fort.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited),

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M.:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Tenders are invited by the undersigned up till noon of the 9th instant, for the supply of 1,000 Tons of good STEAM COAL. The Coal must be approved by the Company's Engineer, and must be delivered at the Mills in quantities of not less than 250 Tons a month; the first delivery to commence on acceptance of the Tender. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

NOTICES.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late ANN WILSON, Spinster, of No. 4, Albion Place, in the Town and County of the Town of Southampton, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NIZAMOODIN CAMBAIKER have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or shops and stable and premise standing thereon, situate on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and standing in the name of Shaik Abdulla Culveker; and bounded on the east by the public Breach Candy Road, on the west by vacant ground of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the south by the Dhobie Tank 2nd Public Street, and on the north by the public private passage and a house belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me in writing at my Office in Forbes Street, No. 10, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of February 1866.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, High Court.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XIX. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1857, and in the matter of the Bombay Bazaar and Land Investment Company (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the Fifth day of February One Thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-six, presented to the Honourable Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, by Bhaidass Tapidass, Cawasjee Pestonjee Cama, and Cawushaw Pestonshaw, Shareholders and Contributories of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the said Richard Couch, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, on Monday, the 19th day of February instant; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1866.

All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription (25) Twenty-five Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest. Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite (3) three Ladies or (2) two Ladies and (1) one Gentleman.

Fifteen (15) Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Applications for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the Masonic Ball Committee, No. 7, Church Gate Street, before 14th February 1866.

By Order of the Masonic Ball Committee,
J. REYNELL, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Suit No. 302 of 1864.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Temooljee Rustomjee and Veerbae, his wife, and Rustomjee Sorabjee and Ruttonbaee, his wife } Plaintiffs.

versus,

Bazonjee Hormusjee, Byramjee Hormusjee, Eduljee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee and Coverbaee, his wife, Burjorjee Nasserwanjee an Infant, and Sonabaee an Infant, by their Guardian George Taylor, Esquire, } Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, dated the 27th day of June 1864, the following Properties will be sold in two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the fourteenth day of February 1866, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 93⅝ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 108 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Motee Rugoonath, and on or towards the South by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased.

LOT No. 2.

All the Estate and Interest of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 84⅝ square yards, be the same a little more or less, situated in Bazaar Gate Street, within the Island of Bombay, together with the house and premises standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the public road called Bazaar Gate Street, on or towards the North by land forming part of the estate of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Mawa, deceased, and on or towards the South by land belonging to Cursetjee Bhat Guda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, No. 5, Forbes Street.—Dated this 16th day of Jan. 1866.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet,* December 31st, 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Captain's Lady will take charge of 2 or 3 CHILDREN proceeding to England in her husband's Ship, sailing about 12th instant. Every care and comfort will be guaranteed. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette.*

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following beautifully illustrated presentation Books are still available:—

	Rs.	
Scenes from the Winter's Tale. Illuminated by Owen Jones and Henry Warren	32	0
The Adventures of Baron Munchausen. Illustrated by Gustave Doré	16	0
Millais' Collected Illustrations. A Series of 80 drawings on wood	12	0
The Atlantic Telegraph. By W. H. Russell. Illustrated by R. Dudley	16	0
Tennyson's Enoch Arden, with portrait, and illustrations by Hughes	16	0
The Holy Land, Egypt, Constantinople, Athens, &c. A Series of 48 Photographs	32	0
Eastward. By Norman Macleod, D. D., with 70 illustrations from photographs	10	8
Legends and Lyrics. By A. A. Procter, with an introduction by Charles Dickens. Illustrated by Millais, Tenniel, Du Maurier, and others	16	0
The Home Affections. By Charles Mackay, with 100 engravings	9	8
The Life of Man, symbolised by the months of the year. A Series of illustrations by J. Leighton	32	0
Do. do. Morocco extra	64	0
Passages from Modern English Poets, with 47 Etchings, by the Junior Etching Club	8	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. By D. and C. Livingstone, with Map and Illustrations. Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by Crosse and Blackwell, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

Crosse and Blackwell's renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful, to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel Ballard's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Two ROOMS TO LET in No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

3rd February 1866.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, ornext to Mr. Bennett, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET (with immediate possession) 3 ROOMS in Medow Street, near the Young Gentlemen's School, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET (with immediate possession) a comfortable BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.

19th January 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1866, at 5 P. M., a BUNGALOW, No. 24, East Street, the property of the late Mr. R. Page. By order of the Executors,

Mr. P. GRANT,
Mr. R. FELL, Senior.
R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 10th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. R. PAGE are requested to make the same known in one month, from THIS DATE, to the undersigned.

P. GRANT,
R. FELL, Senior.

Poona, 16th January 1866.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette,* extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for* 1866. It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette office.*—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette Press,* for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious [illegible] subjects [illegible] venture [illegible] it then to [illegible] information [illegible] work of [illegible] Almanack [illegible] up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—Cash.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. Subscribers [illegible] to prepay the Stamps, unless a previous remittance is made to cover the amount necessary.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

AN Australian Kangaroo DOG and SLUT FOR SALE at the Imperial Hotel, Fort.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. HOISTING ENGINE, also a FRESH WATER and SELF PUMPING CONDENSER, capable of making 200 Gallons per day. For particulars apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 3 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice and well-assorted Stock of Goods, just received per his recent [illegible]

Toys, [illegible]
[illegible]
Willow Baskets, a large assortment.
Bohemian Glass Ware and Porcelain, excellent assortment of the latest Novelties, at low rates. Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.
Perfumery and Fancy Soap, &c.
Eau de Cologne (Farina's), a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.
Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.
Embroidered Cushions and Slippers, finished and in outline.
Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.
Wall Papers of very handsome designs.
Goglets, and for Purposes, for specially cooling water.
Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the view of the wick.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and Washing Towels, of excellent qualities and very cheap.
Trichinopoly Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havannah shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid Mahogany, 7 Octaves, by Shoelmayer of Stuttgart, made purposely for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been carefully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount [illegible]

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex Oberon. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to cover from 6 to 24 persons. Damask Table Napkins of all dimensions, and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 22 inches.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—The undersigned has received PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS, best quality, in various shapes, in Boxes of 250 Cheroots each. Also TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS No. 1.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 2d. to 2s. 2 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¼d. to 2s. 2 5/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	99½
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	98¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	96¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	210

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
2,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	125	......	Alliance Bank...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	...	Asiatic Bank Corpn	15 p ct pm.
2,14[illegible],000	4,000	4,000	20	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,320,000	250	175	8	Bank of India...	30 p sh.
10,45[illegible],000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ...	53 pct pm. ex. div.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	36 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	21 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company ...	3[illegible] p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank...	42 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	(incldg n S 60 p c nm
800,000	200	2.	......	China Bank ...	Par.
750,000	250	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	25	10	Commercial Bank...	19 p ct premium.
1,600,000		20	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm nm
1,600,000	500	50	9	Delhi and London...	30 pct pm nm
635,000		25	......	East Indian Bank...	55 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	35 p ct dis.
600,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk	35 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon	6½ p ct dis.
200,000	100	30		London & Bombay B.	5 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ...	75 ex-div.
1,600,000	250	25	16	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	100 p ct pm
600,000	200	200	...	Royal Bank of India	55 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	45 pct pmnm
....	250	100	..	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
1,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Financial Association ...	No quotations.
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association	No quotations.
600,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	No quotations.
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	No quotations.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
2,000,000	100	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co ...	6,400 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	215 premium.
[illegible]	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	900 per share.
[illegible]	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share.
[illegible]	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,600 per share.
[illegible]	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning... ..	200 pm.
[illegible]	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,675 per share

PRESS COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	pr. S.	Names	Rates.
		11,000	1,800	Apollo Press Co ...	No quotations
		2,700	300	Colaba Press Co ...	No quotations
[illegible]	6,250	5,750	850	Fort Press Co ...	No quotations
[illegible]	2,000	4,000	350	Hydraulic Press Co.	No quotations
[illegible]	2,000	1,600	......	Bombay Press Co...	No quotations
		1,500	......	Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	No quotations
80,000	2,000	750	......	Scinde Press Co. Ld. (Kurrachee).. ...	No quotations
75,000	3,000	500	......	Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	No quotations
70,000	2,000	105	......	East India Press Co.	No quotations
45,000	2,000	500	......	Victoria Press Co. Madras	No quotations
60,000	3,000	1,000	......	Albert Press Co. Kurrachee ...	No quotations
		650	......	Deccan Cotton Cleaning & Press Co.	No quotations
100,000	100	25	......	Locomotive Cotton Press Co (Limited)	No quotations
100,000	4,000		......	Scott Press Co.... ..	No quotations
300,000	1,000	325	....	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co. ...	No quotations
30,000	2,500	1,500	....	Prince of Wales Press Co.	No quotations

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	pr. S.	Names	Rates.
125,000	2,500	2,500	15	Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ...	No quotations
20,000	2,000	2,000	......	Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ...	No quotations
65,000	1,300	5,500	700	Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	No quotations
150,000	2000	1,750	......	Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	No quotations
....	500	500		The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue.	Par.
....	250	2[illegible]		Do. do. 2nd issue.	Par.
250,000	1,000	1,000	......	Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
200,000	2,825	2,500	150	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	No quotations.
150,000	2,500	2,300	......	Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	No quotations.
37,500	5,000	5,000	400	Victoria Spin. Co....	No quotations.
			pr. ct		
100,000	5,000	5,000	6	Cooria Spinning & Weaving Co.	No quotations.
200,000	1,000	1,000	12	Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co....	No quotations.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
		218	pr. ct.	G. I. P. Railway Co Consol. Stock ...	6 dis
		130	2½	Do. new £20 shares.	
		1,000	2½	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company.	Par

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
260,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	No quotations.
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	No quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
60,000	500	800	......	Bombay Contract and Building Co..	No quotations
80,000	2,000	900	......	Bonded Warehouse.	No quotations
100,000	500	250	15	Treacher & Co. (Ld.)	No quotations
....	....	250	......	Goa Coffee Co... ...	No quotations
150,000	50	50	......	Bombay Gas Co. ...	No quotations
115,670	1,000	50	......	East India Cotton Agency	No quotations
45,000	200	100	......	Khandeish Farming Co.	No quotations
250,000	500	100	......	United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld...	No quotations
3,500	550	200	......	Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.) ...	No quotations
30,000	1000	500	......	Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)...	No quotations

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Caroius	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	Rs. 88½
Sicca „ Loan 1832-33..................	„ 90
Co.'s „ „ 1835-36 / „ „ „ 1842-43 / „ „ „ 1854-55	„ 87
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan...1856-57	102¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	„ 1 p ctp.
Five and a half per cent.	„ 106¼

PRICE CURRENT, 7th February 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (New load)	Rs. 410 to 415
Bhownuggur and Mowa	„ 415 to 420
Surat and Broach	„ 390 to 395
Porebunder...	„ 300 to 310
Veeraval	„ 300 to 330
Khandeish (New)...	„ 400 to 405
Dharwar (Sawginned)	„ 445 to 450
Dhollera (April and May)... ...	„ 450 to 475
Oomrawattee (March and April)...	„ 430 to 435
Ditto (now ready)	„ 425 to 430
Hinghunghaut (New)	„ 460 to 465

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—February 8.

Phelps, Captain A., Commissariat Department, from Poona.
Clay, Captain S., 103rd Foot, on privilege leave, from Mhow.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.
Mathew, Captain B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Murray, Captain A. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Mathew, Captain B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Johnstone, Captain J. W. H., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Rouse, Assistant Surgeon R., Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.

GARRISON ORDER.

By Brigadier General Heath.

Bombay, Thursday, 8th February.

A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble this day, at 4½ P. M., at the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, to examine and report upon the state of health of Captain B. Hamilton, 51st Foot:—

President.—The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Members.—Surgeon Gorringe, 4th Foot; and Assistant Surgeon Taylor, Colaba Sanitarium.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th February.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain Frankland, 103rd Foot, is directed to proceed to England at the public expense to join the Regimental Depot.

This officer is available for duty with troops.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Cape, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 11th December to 11th April, and Lieutenant W. V. Gregory, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 15th December to 15th June, on the recomendation of a Medical Board.

Cornet C. D. B. Creagh, 6th Dragoons, from 26th December to 15th January; and Paymaster D. F. Chambers, 6th Dragoons, from 31st October to the date of his succession to the Paymastership of the 6th Dragoons being gazetted, on private affairs.

Captain E. Scovell, 96th Foot, from 20th February to 20th March, on urgent private affairs.

Surgeon R. Atkinson, Staff, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieut. Colonel W. Lodwick, commanding 12th Regiment N. I., Staff Corps, from 5th February for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1866.

Lieutenant J. E. Kershaw, General List, attached to Her Majesty's 23rd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain T. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, attached to Her Majesty's 21st Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon J. M. Barnett, M. D., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Captain J. W. H. Johnstone, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 104, dated 23rd December 1865, is published:—

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Major A. Y. Sinclair, Captain J. C. Farquharson, Lieutenant H. Gardiner, Lieutenant E. H. Noves, for six months; Captain R. L. Bingham, for four months; and Surgeon Major D. A. Carnegie, for three months.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1866.

Major W. Widdicombe, Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge, Hydrabad, Sind, was allowed one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

In modification of the rules laid down in Government General Order No. 907, of the 8th October 1861, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify:—

That soldiers of short service recommended for discharge on account of physical unfitness, shall be brought before the Annual Invaliding Committee, their names being entered in Rolls distinct from those of men recommended for transfer to the Pension Establishment.

If a soldier [illegible] unfit for military duty subsequently to the sitting of the Annual Invaliding Committee, the commanding officer of his regiment will report the matter to the General Officer commanding the division or District, under whose orders a Special Medical Committee must be convened for the purpose of disposing of the case.

Should, however, a regiment be serving at a station where a Committee of Medical Officers cannot conveniently be assembled, the commanding officer of the corps is empowered to dispose summarily of the cases of men pronounced physically unfit for the service by the Regimental Surgeon. But before directing the discharge of such men, the commanding officer will obtain the written opinion of the Medical Officer of the regiment, that the soldier concerned is physically unfit for his duty, and is not likely to become fit from treatment in hospital, from change of air, or from sick leave to his home; and that he is not a malingerer or suspected of being so.

To men of above five years' service discharged under the foregoing conditions, gratuities will be allowed in the following scale:—

Above five years and under 10 years' service, Rs. (21) twenty-one, or three months' pay.

Above 10 and under 14 years' service, Rs. (42) forty-two, or equal to six months' pay.

Men who become incapacitated for duty in the fifteenth year of their service, are not to be discharged with gratuity without the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, but they should generally be brought before the first Annual Invaliding Committee; men who are discharged in their fifteenth year of service receiving a gratuity of Rs. (42) forty-two, or six months' pay.

The rules notified in Government General Order No. 907, of the 8th October 1861, are still applicable to strictly Local and Civil Corps.

Assistant Apothecary A. M. Fonseca is permitted to proceed to Goa, with leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate.

The furlough for six months granted to Lieutenant G. H. Reinecker, Her Majesty's 28th Regt. N. I., by General Order No. 596, dated 27th November last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The unexpired portion (eleven days) of the leave on medical certificate granted to Lieutenant Hebbert, 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Katteewar, in G. G. O. No. 249, dated 19th May 1864, is cancelled, that officer having returned to duty.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1866.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Ryrie Alexander, 3rd February 1866.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, to be Major by Brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 191, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Bannerman, 3rd N. I., 3rd February 1866.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1866.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell has been appointed to act as Assistant Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. A. H. Spry, First Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, has been appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in that province for the administration of the Wurungaum and Edulabad districts.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan and the Honourable G. A. Hobart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish on the 2nd instant.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey, Magistrate, and E. H. Little, Acting 1st Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, are vested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859 in the Belgaum district.

Mr. J. W. Spiers is appointed Deputy Registrar of Mazagon under Act XVI. of 1864.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in Canarese on the 13th January 1866.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. F. Cotgrave has been appointed to act as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, vice Mr. Nilkunt Anunt Josee, from the 29th January 1866.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed the Departmental Examination on the 12th January 1866:—

1st Standard.—Mr. G. Ayerst, A. Lyon, M. B. Baker, and J. Jardine—with credit.

2nd Standard.—Mr. W. Woodward, and Mr. H. J. Stokes.

Surgeon W. Shepherd, Civil Surgeon, Surat, performed the duties of Secretary to the "Paruck Charitable Dispensary" at that station from 1st May to 30th July 1865.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st February 1866, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, to officiate as Accountant General, and Mr. J. Christie, 1st Assistant Accountant General, to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, during the absence of Mr. Luishington.

Captain (Brevet Major) Hyde, Master of the Calcutta Mint, having in the Military Department obtained twenty months' leave of absence on sick certificate, the following arrangement is sanctioned:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., Master of the Bombay Mint, to officiate as Master of the Calcutta Mint during Captain Hyde's absence.

Dr. J. T. Shekleton, Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, to officiate temporarily as Master of that Mint, until the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Ballard.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Harley Maxwell, R. E., to officiate as Master of the Bombay Mint.

The Rev. T. Horsfall, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, is permitted to proceed to Europe with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla and Tanna, has been granted privilege leave for three months from 1st March next. The Rev. C. Walford is appointed to act during the absence on leave of the Rev. G. C. Reynell.

License to solemnize Marriages in this Presidency, under the provisions of Act V. of 1865, is hereby given to the Rev. E. A. Wareham, London Missionary Society.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Master	From
8	City of Tanjore	Millar	Glasgow, Nov. 16.
	Hydrabad	Nacoda	Bushire, Jan. 13.
	Maharaj (s)......	Thompson	Mandavie, Feb. 6.
	Mysore	Nowar..........	Calicut, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Master	For
8	City of Naukin	McEwen.........	Liverpool.
	Benefactress........	Tate..........	Liverpool.
	Mayaram Dayaram	Nacoda	Judda and Hoodeida.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Maharaj.*—Brigadier General T. Tapp; Colonel McLeod; and Captain Hogg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
S. S. *Penang,* for Persian Gulf.
Ship *Ne,* for Havre, via Malabar Coast.
Ship *Morning Star,* for Kurrachee.

The Ship *Beeston Castle,* Gibbs, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 2nd, ships *George Kendal, Turkey, Marian, Moore, Goshawk, City of Berlin, Royal Saxon, Water Witch,* and barque *Southeastern* and *Mercur.*

DEPARTURES.—February 2nd, ships *Royal Alfred, City of Pekin, Clarence, Le Saint Philbert,* barque *Rattlesnake,* and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 1st, ship *Carmarthenshire.* February 2nd, S. steamer *Negapatam,* ships *Rockcliff* and *Moorhill.*

DEPARTURE.—February 2nd, ship *Arracan* in tow of the *Tubal Cain.*

CALENDAR——February 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Thursday ......15th 3h. 4m. P.M.
First Quarter, Thursday ......22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	7th Feb. 1866. Time 8h. 57m. 6s. P.
Fri.	9	Mars rises at 5-2 A. M.	6 33	5 56	5 13	5 51	
Sat.	10	Mercury rises at 5-17 A. M.	6 33	5 57	6 27	7 4	
Sun.	11	Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday.	6 32	5 57	7 40	8 13	
Mon.	12	Day dawns at 5-51.	6 31	5 58	8 42	9 10	
Tues.	13	Moon passes N. of Jupiter	6 31	5 58	9 35	9 58	
Wed.	14	Ash Wednesday.	6 30	5 59	10 21	10 42	
Thurs.	15	Moon passes 5°-22 N. of Venus at 1-32 P. M.	6 30	5 59	11 4	11 22	

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each	„ 0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO KURRACHEE.

A 1 Ship "MORNING STAR," Captain Tavanos, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINE. Address "B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate possession) at Dadur, close to the G. I. P. Railway Station, a commodious and comfortable BUNGALOW No. 31, well furnished, fit for a family. For Rent apply to the undersigned at Messrs. P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an upperstoried commodious BUNGALOW on the top of the Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding an excellent view all round—lately vacated by Dr. C. Joynt. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Registered Office of this Company will be MOVED to the Offices of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., on MONDAY next, the 12th instant.
By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.
By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.
Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE.—Wanted [illegible] G 1 to 15— 15 Boxes [illegible] [redacted] per Hydrabad, from Glasgow, and consigned [illegible]. N. B.—The above Goods [illegible] landed at the risk and expense of the [illegible].
[illegible] Manager.
Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, [illegible].

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce [illegible] THIS DAY, at the Office of the Chamber, in [illegible] Buildings, at 3 P. M.
The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 9th Feb. 1866.

BHOPAL WATER WORKS.—WANTED, a thoroughly practical and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Bhopal Water Works during their construction and management of them when completed. No one who is not fully conversant with every detail of such works need apply. The highest Testimonials and References will be required. Salary £350 per annum on an engagement of Five Years. House Rent, Free. Address by letter only in the first instance to JAMES HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for RECLAMATION and for FOUNDATIONS of a GODOWN to be erected on land belonging to the Apollo Cotton Press Company, adjoining the Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba. Particulars can be had on application on and after the 10th instant at the Office of Messrs. SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co., Church Lane. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tenders will be received after the 17th instant.
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Cotton Press Company.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Cottin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will be held at Mr. Tracey's House, Cumballa Hill, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock.
JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
8th February 1866. Secretary.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Jan. 20	Kurrachee	Feb. 3
Agra	Feb. 3	Lahore	Jan. 31
Allahabad	Feb. 2	London	Jan. 3
Australia	Dec. 26	Mauritius	Jan. 6
Alexandria	Jan. 11	Madras	Feb. 3
Bangalore	Feb. 3	Malta	Jan. 4
Calcutta	Feb. 2	Meerut	Feb. 2
Cape	Dec. 16	Ootacamund	Feb. 1
Ceylon	Jan. 30	Oudh	Jan. 31
Cochin	Jan. 13	Penang	Jan. 23
Delhi	Feb. 3	Punjaub	Jan. 31
France	Jan. 4	Suez	Jan 13
Hongkong..	Jan. 15	Singapore	Jan 21

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

A FEW days ago we drew attention to the relations between the Guicowar and the British, as existing at the point of immediate contact, viz. Baroda. We showed that though His Highness was eminently favourable to our rule, yet that his subjects were not; we showed that there was thus a breach between the head and the body, which is always widening, on account of the superior intelligence and progressiveness of the former; we showed that it is advisable to keep the disaffected in constant dread of our power, by a salutary exhibition of it; and we concluded by pointing out that so far from this being our course of procedure, we had actually fewer troops at Baroda than we are bound by treaty to keep there. Those most conversant with the populace in and near the Guicowar's head quarters, describe them as being penetrated with the most entire contempt for the white man; who, it must be confessed, undergoes a good deal of repression in that part of the country. He is looked upon as an intruder, and, what is worse, a poor intruder; the shopkeepers do not care to supply him with the various articles requisite for his comfort; the armed men think how easily they could clear the camp of the hated incubus; the country-people delight in exhibiting a document to the English sportsman, warning him from shooting over certain tanks and in certain districts. For it is, perhaps, not generally known that in the middle of the open and free country exist numerous patches of forbidden ground, where the adventurous European is driven off, and treated sometimes with contumely. The pretext for this is that no gun should be fired off so as to frighten the deer; but we are under the impression that the sound of the largest of fowling-pieces would scarcely be audible at a distance of ten miles, which is the only condition under which firing in many of these prohibited places could alarm the tame black buck. The inconsistency of the arrangement is shown by the fact that in the very heart of the free country may be found a number of little prohibited grounds, which swarm with duck and snipe, and whither the cherished deer approacheth not. Of course the mere question of *shikar* is nothing; it is the system of which we complain, a system by means of which the natives are being constantly brought into collision with Europeans, and by which frequent petty rows are caused. The state of feeling towards our race is sufficiently indicated by the above state of affairs; all classes despise and hate us.

Now let us turn to the conditions of the agreement between the Guicowar and our Government, as to the strength of the subsidiary force to be kept at Baroda. Let it be remembered that His Highness is himself the subsidiser.

In 1817, when fresh arrangements were generally made in Western India, we undertook to furnish a subsidiary force of one battalion of native infantry of not less them 4,000 men, with two regiments of native cavalry; the latter regiments to be similar to those of the Poona force. In addition to these troops, one company of European artillery, with the usual complement of gun lascars, and provided with guns and ammunition as customary in our service, was stipulated for and agreed upon. This force then, according to the present formation of the army, would consist of one battery of artillery, two regiments of native cavalry, and five regiments of native infantry, of 800 men each. It was further understood that this force was not to be employed out of the Guicowar's territory, except in the emergent case of war: and that even then we were bound to retain at Baroda a regiment of not less than 800 men, near the person of His Highness. We have described something of the feeling with which we are regarded by the populace, amongst whom are multitudes of mercenaries and adherents of the nobles of the Court, who, as in all Eastern Courts, are ready to rend the hand that feeds them. Let it be added to this, that all the sequestrated arms collected from the districts are stored up in Baroda, and ready to the hand of the turbulent, and we think it becomes tolerably clear that we ought to have a strong force ready to repress any disturbance.

Let us not be misunderstood; we are not alarmists who tremble for the existence of the British raj. We know perfectly well that all Guzerat could not make head against our armies for six months, but the people do not know this, and we are by no means keeping faith with our ally when we reduce the subsidiary force, and expose him to unnecessary danger. What does the reader suppose to be the powerful assemblage of troops, which, by its *prestige* and evident might, is considered sufficient to cause the disaffected to shudder at the thought of rebellion? Baroda cantonment (which is about three miles from the city) is garrisoned by a detachment of European artillery with two small guns, and a regiment of native infantry about 650 strong.

The establishment of railways in India has uniformly tended to the civilization of troops; we mean that there is an increasing disposition to mass troops in large stations, and to denude those places which can be reached with facility. This idea, as carried out with regard to the B. B. and C. I. line, seems to lead to the plan of supplying troops when required from either Ahmedabad or Bombay, to any station intermediate. On the G. I. P. Railway, Poona is taken as the central station, and is ready to furnish a force either up or down. Hereafter, Baroda will be a central railway station on the northern line, and from its proximity to the Guicowar's head quarters, is admirably adapted for a military station, and we hope to see it ere long full of troops, though the complete development of the present system would denude it altogether, and leave our ally entirely at the mercy of a sudden caprice on the part of his subjects.

Many will say, perhaps, that "Baroda is so unhealthy." This is not the case. Granted that the barracks built for the Europeans are unhealthy; that is a fact which is scarcely to be doubted, and which is easily explained. It is but very recently that sanitary considerations have been introduced into the construction of barracks, and there is no room to suspect that the architect of the Baroda military accommodation was one whit before his age. In the first place the ground is very low, so low that the roads round it are raised a foot or two above the plain, and the whole parade is a swamp in the rains. In the next place the buildings have their front the wrong way of the wind, which renders them exceedingly ill adapted for the hot weather. Last year, when the battery of artillery stationed at Baroda sufferd so very heavily from cholera, the native regiment and the populace were fairly healthy; the disease was confined within exceedingly small limits. Thus we consider that there is no reason to condemn the locality on account of sanitary considerations. It is not for us to point out minutely what particular situation should be selected in the event of Government ultimately making Baroda the camp of a large force, but it will not be out of place to point out that, as it is obviously impracticable to place troops literally "near the person" of the Guicowar, it can make but little difference whether they are three miles or four from the heart of the city. It is clear, also, that it is advantageous to put the cantonment within an easy distance of the railway station. The site selected for the barracks should be sufficiently high to admit of efficient drainage, and there should be also a specious and level exercising ground.

We may be allowed to mention with diffidence that the country on the west side of the railway, in the vicinity of the present race course, appears to combine the necessary conditions above noted.

In the presence of overwhelming power, disaffection dies out, especially in the case of the week Asiatic, who is easily tamed; but who, on the other hand, is invariably ready to convert any concession of freedom, or withdrawal of material force, into an indication of inherent feebleness on the part of his rulers, whom he instinctively regards as oppressors. It is all very well to enclose the iron hand in the velvet glove, according to the hackneyed maxim, but what if the velvet be of so deep a pile that the interior force comes to be regarded as chimerical?

THE *Englishman*:—Our military friends, and the community generally, will be glad to learn that letters received by the last mail represent Colonel Norman, the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, to have reached England in improved health, "out of all immediate danger," and with a fair prospect of a thorough restoration of health before him. The change for the better first showed itself on the steamer reaching Aden, up to which period Colonel Norman continued in an apparently moribund condition, resulting from a very severe attack of typhus fever of the worst type, the effects of which were aggravated by the heavy domestic bereavement he had to endure ere the steamer had cleared the Sand Heads.

THE *Hurkaru*:—The Rao of Pathun, in Jeypore, has been fined 2,000 rupees, for knowingly giving shelter and protection to some escaped dacoits from British jails.

THE same:—Orders are to be immediately issued for the advances required for carrying out the new scheme for the establishment of Police Out-posts on the Nepaul Frontier, with the view of putting an end to the incursions of the Ghoorkas. The out-posts are to be established in the districts of Purneah, Goruckpore, Tirhoot, and Chumparun.

THE same:—The Government is about to appoint a mixed commission to report on the operation of the Currency Act, and on any improvement by which it would be rendered more effectual in its working. The Commission will also be empowered to consider any practicable extension of the monetary system, to meet the increasing prosperity of the country and the growing requirements of commerce.

We believe this Commission will be presided over by Sir William Mansfield. His Excellency has written a clever minute on the gold currency, and whatever may be his views, associated with such men as Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Dunlop, he can do but little harm. For the commercial element of the new commission, the Government will not have to seek far for gentlemen fully competent to meet the necessity of the case.

This step on the part of the Government is one which has long been necessary. It is one which will, we trust, lead to a solution of our difficulties as regards the currency, and open to the commercial community a road by which our periodical monetary crises may be, if not altogether avoided, at least, lessened.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 18th January.

Fair Dhollera 17¼d. to 17½d.; market steadier.
Bengal Cotton 12¾d.
Bank discount 8 per cent.

Mr. Layard has resigned the office of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The ship *Royal Albert,* bound from Calcutta to Liverpool, has been wrecked. All on board perished, and the cargo was lost.

A despatch from the British Ambassador at Washington states that the stock of cotton in the South last May was 1,200,000 bales; that the crop last year was 300,000 bales; that this year it will be about 1,000,000, and the probable average for future years 2,000,000.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 8 February.
Steamer *Punjaub* from Calcutta in sight.

CANNANORE, 8 February.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Tellicherry.

MADRAS, 7 February.
Mail Steamer *Simla* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 8 February.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* from Bombay signalled.

PONDICHERRY, 8 February.
French Mail steamer *Meinan* sailed for Galle.

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court the cases heard possessed no public interest.

AN office, in connection with the Government telegraph, was opened yesterday near Camp Kydong.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

A TRAVELLER, speaking of Singapore, says he saw pigs fed with pine-apples and cabbages growing in flower-pots.

THE Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proceeded to Goa on Wednesday last.

THE special meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce takes place at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Aden and Suez only, per steamer *Melbourne,* at 6 P.M. this day.

MR. W. BOULTON, Acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kurrachee, joined his appointment on the 25th January last.

WE hear that the Raja of Bhownuggur has appointed a Parsee gentleman of this city as his Prime Minister, on a salary of rupees two thousand per month.

THE annual examination of the pupils of the Free General Assembly's Institution will take place at 4 P.M. this afternoon at Khetwady, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

A PORTUGUESE named Joseph Manuel was yesterday fined in the sum of forty rupees, by the Senior Magistrate of Police, for selling spirituous or fermented liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

WE understand that the arrangements for despatching an express mail train, five hours after the arrival of the English mail steamer, to Budnaira and Boorhanpoor, on the G. I. P. Railway, are of a nature calculated both to ensure speedy transit and the safety of passengers.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the District Judges to grant to the Moonsiffs subordinate to them privilege leave not exceeding three months, and leave on medical certificate not exceeding one year, whenever the Account Department certifies that the leave may be granted.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 7th to 6 P. M. of the 8th February:—max. 0 hours 0 minutes; min. 0 hours 0 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 5th, and the United Kingdom 5th February.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

Quick March	....	...........Bilse.
Overture...............	"Figaro"	...........Mozart.
Selection	"Maritana"	...........Wallace.
Waltz....................	"Woman in White"	......Marriott.
Aria.....................	"Il Forquato"	...........Herz.
Galop....................	"Review"	...........Jullien.

GOVERNMENT has appointed J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, and F. Blackmore, Esq., Surveyor to Messrs. Remington and Co., to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the sinking of a pattamar caused by her coming in contact with the steamer *Karanjah* while leaving the port on the 24th January last. The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, under the provisions of Section XIV. of (Bombay) Act VI. of 1863, that the rates for the fare of public land conveyances within the Town and Suburbs of Bombay, sanctioned in Government Notification dated 17th May 1864, shall not apply to Omnibuses which carry more than six passengers, and to sanction the following rates for the fare of hire of such Omnibuses:—From Byculla to the Fort, from the Fort to Byculla, from Girgaum to the Fort and from the Fort to Girgaum, any fare not exceeding four annas. For intermediate distances any fare less than four annas.

AT the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee presided, and in the course of a good deal of desultory discussion, in which nothing of special importance was elicited, resolutions to the following effect were carried:—(1) That the directors' report and statement of accounts submitted to the meeting be adopted; ( ) that the Corporation be voluntarily wound up; (3) that Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. F. A. Spencer, and Mr. Narrayen Ruggonath be appointed liquidators; (4) that their remuneration be 2 per cent. of the amount of receipts, to be divided amongst them; and that the thanks of the meeting be awarded to the auditors and to the chairman. A full report will be published to-morrow.

MERBAN ABDOOL MUSJED SAHIB BAHADOOR, brother of the late Nawab Sahib Sownookur, honourable member of the Council, arrived in Bombay on the 28th ultimo, and paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor at the Government House, Parell. His Excellency the Governor manifested great pleasure in receiving the visit, and as a mark of honour towards the Nawab placed two of the sowars at his disposal during his stay amongst us. The Governor has also granted the Nawab permission to see all the public establishments in Bombay whenever he may be pleased to do so. On the 7th instant the Nawab Sahib Bahadoor was present, by the special invitation of His Excellency, at the Ball at Government House, and returned home highly delighted therewith, thanking the Governor for his kindness in inviting him and for the high gratification he experienced on the occasion.

WE understand that the mother of Her Highness the Secunder Begum of Bhopal, K. S. I., has presented a munificent sum to the inhabitants of Bhopal for the purpose of conveying water to the city, and its suburbs, from the neighbouring magnificent lake, and for the erection of a large number of handsome fountains, and upwards of sixty hydrants, or drinking columns. The whole of the designs and construction of the works has been entrusted to Mr. James Hastings, Architect and Civil Engineer, of Bombay. If coal can be obtained in sufficient quantity we shall no doubt hear of gas also being introduced. That coal does exist in the Central Provinces is a fact long placed beyond dispute, and we can imagine few more imposing sights than a grand illumination of the fine old walled citadel of Bhopal. The town is about two miles in circuit. The Bhopal Tal, or lake, is about four miles and a half in length and a mile and a half in breadth. There is also another on the east of the town, two miles in length. They are of considerable depth, and abound in fish and alligators. Owing to the zealous labours of the present Political Agent, Major Willoughby-Osborne, C. B., Schools and a Church have been erected. At the former upwards of 180 scholars are offered the advantages of a sound English education, a privilege which has been gladly accepted.

THE mortuary return for the past week is not quite so favourable as it has been of late, owing probably to the sudden change in the temperature, the total number of deaths registered in this period being 363 against 318 in the previous week, showing an increase of 50 and 16 more than the mean of the corresponding weeks in the last decade. The increase is apparent in fever, measles, and small-pox:—

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	0	Small-pox	1
Measles	0	Measles	4
Other diseases	2	Fever	2
Unknown cause	0	Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Accident	1
Small-pox	1	JEWS:	
Fever	1	Fever	0
Accident	1	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Small-pox	2
Cholera	3	Measles	1
Small-pox	9	Fever	4
Measles	13	Other diseases	3
Fever	171	Accident	0
Other diseases	53	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	5	Fever	2
Unknown cause	0	Other diseases	0
MUSSULMANS:		Accident	0
Cholera	2	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	3	Fever	0
Measles	0	Other diseases	0
Fever	56	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	17	Accident	0
Accident	1	Unknown causes	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	5	41	Sexual and Child bearing	1	3
Small-pox	16	19	Tegumentary	0	2
Measles	18	9	Cachexy	27	21
Fever	236	177	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system	15	13	Dropsy	0	3
Vascular system	0	1	Accident	8	3
Respiratory	16	22	Unknown cause	0	1
Alimentary	26	37			

IN declining to interfere in the case of Cursetjee Dossabhoy, who was, at the September Sessions of the High Court, convicted of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to transportation for ten years, Sir Bartle Frere has done a public service, by manifesting the inability of mere clamour, however persistent, to influence the action of his Government. His decision must have the effect of assuring the community that their interests are in safe hands.—*Poona, Feb. 8.*

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—We are glad to perceive that this Company have commenced to run their new steamers between Bombay and Kurrachee. The first of these vessels, the *Lord Clyde,* under the command of Captain Moylan, arrived here on the evening of the 1st, after a passage of seventy-four hours, and will leave again on Tuesday the 6th, at 4 P. M. This steamer has good cabin arrangements, and very roomy deck and bridge accommodation, and 'tween deck space for troops. She is well known on the Malabar Coast between Bombay and Cochin; and Captain Moylan has an excellent reputation for keeping a good table and attending to the comfort of his passengers. In our opinion it will be a great advantage to the public to have another line of steamers between our port and the Presidency. There is plenty of goods and passenger traffic to support two distinct lines; and when the fares for cabin passage are reduced to Rs. 70 or 80 this traffic alone will form a very large item in the steamers' receipts. Dozens of people who now object to pay Rs. 100 for a trip to Bombay, would most certainly often take a run down if they could go there on a single ticket for Rs. 80; and on a return ticket available for one month for Rs. 140. We are persuaded also that these rates would pay the Steam Companies, and that the deck rates might be reduced to Rs. 12 with advantage. The public have to thank the B. C. and R. S. Co. for at once lowering the rates of cabin passage to Rs. 80, and those of deck passage to Rs 12. This is a move in the right direction; and as we have a firm belief in a healthy competition, we look for a still further reduction.—*Scindian, Feb. 3.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th Jan. 1866.

OPEN 695¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 64,773	5	0
Merchandize	„ 214,854	11	0
Electric Telegraph	1,876	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
Total ...	[illegible]	0	0

[redacted]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

John Dwyer, lately a Trader in partnership with Muncherji Eduljі Mherji, under the name and firm of Messrs. Dwyer and Co.
Koosaji Bhowanji and Pandoo Koosaji, the first is a Horse Broker, and the second a Hack Buggy Keeper.
Byramji Ardaseer Davur, a Merchant and Broker.
Richard Adolphus Passmore, a partner in the firm of Passmore and Co., General Merchants and Agents.
Kesowji Chapsey, lately a Metta in the service of Khatao Varesey.
Peregrino Joao de Rego, unemployed.
Nurotum Naron and Kikabhoy Kisondass, Goldsmiths.
Bhugwan Mooljee, a Blacksmith.
Memon Adum Lutib, an English Shop-keeper.
Ramchunder Jugonath, an English Writer.
Mowjee Gangji, Jooma Gangji, and Soomar Mowji, the first is a grass-seller, the second unemployed, and the third in the service of Mahomed Dossa.
Naserwanji Pestonji, unemployed.
Soobhanji Muryba, a washerman.
William John Edgings, a Hospital Serjeant.
Thacker Sewji Pragji, a Broker.
Ramchunder Belasiram, a Broker.
Bhoocundass Jairam, a Broker.
Mahadapa Nagapa, a Milk-seller.
Edward Williamson, unemployed.
Gunput Crustnaji, a servant.
Sudanund Madhowraoji, a Clerk in the Pension Pay Office.
Witoba Halooji, a Book-binder.
Mudon Purshotum, and Putmabaee, widow of the late Luxumon Witoba, the first a Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Office, and the second unemployed.
Casum Alarakia, a Dyer.
Sumboo Bhanj, in the service of Manockjee Rutonji.
Tyeb Ebram and Abdool Ebram, Carpenters.
Ramji Soora and Dana Ramji, Potters.
Nurotumdass Gopalji, a Merchant.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' petitions that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF MR. JUSTICE ANSTEY.

THE Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Couch) and Sir Joseph Arnould sat in the High Court yesterday morning to receive appeals.

Damodher Jethabhoy vs. Dulputbhoy Bhuggubhoy.

MR. BAYLEY applied that an appeal might be received against the decree of Mr. Justice Anstey in this case on the 7th of December last. The appeal, which was brought by the plaintiff, was based on the following, amongst other grounds: That his Lordship refused to allow the plaintiff to amend his plaint; that he refused to allow him to withdraw from the suit on payment of costs; and that he dismissed the suit, with costs against the plaintiff, although no evidence was given on one side or the other.—*Received.*

Moorlidher Culchoo vs. Madhowrow Bhaskerjee.

Mr. Marriott, appearing for the plaintiff, applied that a memorandum of appeal might be filed in this case, against the decision given by Mr. Justice Anstey on the 16th November. The decree appealed against was an *ex parte* decision; and although the plaintiff was present, and the defendant absent, it was made against the plaintiff upon evidence which was adduced.—*Received.*

Jeewanbaee vs. J. Brown.

Mr. Marriott applied on behalf of the plaintiff in this suit to file a memorandum of appeal againt the decree of Mr. Justice Anstey pronounced on 5th September last. The grounds of appeal, he stated, were numerous.—*Received.*

Bhimjee Ghirdhur vs. Juggonath Hemraz.

A memorandum of appeal was filed in this suit on the application of Mr. Mayhew against the decree of Mr. Justice Austey given in August last. It was a share case; and the Judge, Mr. Mayhew stated, held that it was necessary that the transfer papers should be duly stamped, and that the possession of the transfer and application papers was not sufficient. The plaintiff was the appellant.—*Received.*

Muggonbhai Hemchund vs. Munchoobhai Culliandass.

Mr. Bayley applied to file a memorandum of appeal against the decree of Mr. Justice Anstey in this suit on 19th December. The action was brought in consequence of the non-acceptance of two Mazagon shares.

The appeal was made by the defendant, the grounds being that the verdict was against the evidence that the issues ought to have been found for the defendant.—*Received.*

There were no other applications in appeal.

COMBINATION AMONG THE NATIVE CREW OF THE "JEDDO" TO REFUSE TO DO DUTY.

YESTERDAY about 108 men (native kallasis and firemen) of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Jeddo* were placed at the bar, before Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, the Acting Third Magistrate of Police, charged with combining to refuse duty.

Mr. George Alexander Grainger, Commander of the *Jeddo,* stated that the steamer is now on shore near Angria Colaba. She ran ashore on the night of the 2nd inst. He knew the prisoners at the bar, who were articled kallasis and firemen on board the steamer. Until the noon of the 6th these men did their duty. After the dinner that day two-thirds of the Engineer's men refused to do duty; the others went to work. That night they all went on board the *Salsette,* where they were well kept and fed for the night. After breakfast they were ordered by the captain to go on board the *Jeddo* to save the property. They one and all refused most positively to proceed on board the steamer and to obey his orders. The refusal of duty by these men was a serious affair, for if they had done their duty it might have been the means of eventually getting the ship afloat. The boxes belonging to the men were all landed on shore before they combined in the aforesaid manner.

The prisoners had no questions to ask the captain, and, having been called upon to make their defence, they stated that their clothes were wet, and consequently they refused to do duty. They were now willing to go on board the steamer and do their duty.

His Worship observed that the prisoners had all been charged with combining to refuse duty on board the steam ship *Jeddo,* which is lying as a wreck on the other side of the harbour. The reason they had given for refusing to obey the lawful commands of their commander, namely, that their clothes were wet, was a most frivolous one—one that he could not for a moment entertain. Under the peculiar and disastrous circumstances in which the vessel was situated, the prisoners ought to have (like true sailors) exerted themselves to the utmost, even at the risk of their lives. As soon as they saw their own boxes were safely landed they refused duty, and that was the worst feature of the case. Perhaps the prisoners knew, but if they did not, His Worship would tell them, that the offence with which they had been charged was one, which an English sailor with all his whims and fancies would never have been guilty of. English sailors were continually brought in this court for refusal of duty, but he was sure they would never even have thought of acting as the prisoners had done, when their vessel was in danger. If there was any case in which he would be justified in inflicting on the offenders the full punishment authorized by law, it was, His Worship thought, in a case like this. The prisoners' conduct had been most unsailor-like—one that would result in fearful results, and it must be checked. The punishment which His Worship was going to give was, he trusted, such as would serve as a warning to kallasis in general. His Worship then sentenced each of them to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for twelve weeks.

The prisoners asked His Worship what was their fault, and why they were sentenced.

They were ordered to be removed from the dock at once.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

HIGH COURT.—Thursday, February 8th.
(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Bharmal Parvat vs. Tribhovin Anandji,
Caramsi Mangre, and others vs. The same.

MR. ANSTEY moved in the above suits as follows:—For a stay of proceedings in the first upon the written statement filed by the defendant showing that the note on which the action was brought was given to the plaintiff by him in the course of the dealings of a partnership between them, which is now about to be wound up, in a suit lately instituted by the defendant against the plaintiff; and in the second of the above suits he also moved on affidavit for a stay of proceedings, partly on the ground of a written statement, which, though not filed, had been served on the plaintiff's attorney, showing a good defence, and partly upon affidavit of the defendant and his clerk sworn that morning. Mr. Anstey read the affidavit at length. The purport was shortly to show that the defendant had been obliged by the refusal of his solicitors, Messrs. Cleveland and Piele, to retain Mr. Anstey, to take away from them these suits and other suits in which he was interested, and that the solicitors had refused to allow him to strike their names off the record as his solicitors, whereby he had been precluded, according to the practice of the office of the court, from filing any papers in his own name. It further stated that they had refused, with one or two trifling exceptions, to deliver over to their late client the papers in the above suits, or any papers, claiming on them a lien for costs, and that he had demanded to know the amount, offering to pay it. They said they could not tell the amount, not having made out the bill, but he offered to pay Rs. 800 on account, and tendered the money on the afternoon of the preceding day, on two occasions, and which sum was over and above Rs. 600 already paid by him to these gentlemen on these suits in December last. That they refused the tender, and told him that he must apply to the court if he liked.

Mr. Anstey stated that he was without a scrap of instructions in writing in the second of the above suits, and that he had not, by any means, the most important papers in the first. He cited two cases from the 13th volume of Vesey's reports, and also referred to Mr. Serjeant Pulling's "Law of Attorneys."

Sir Joseph Arnould—You admit that, if your client discharged his solicitors, they have a lien on his papers until they are paid?

Mr. Anstey—A lien for their "bill of costs." The word "bill" is important. No case is decided that they have a lien for costs not made the subject of a bill. Besides, it will be for your Lordship to say whether the attorneys did not "discharge themselves" in this case, for, if so, they lose their lien."

Sir Joseph Arnould (referring to the affidavit)—Your client says "I discharged them."

Mr. Anstey—"Being dissatisfied with their conduct, and especially with their having refused to retain a certain counsel."—Did they not, my Lord, take the first step, and, as Vice Chancellor Wigram puts it, "discharge themselves?" Suppose they had simply refused to do any duty for their client, would not that be equivalent to resignation? If so, have they not, in fact, in the present case, refused to perform the only really important duty for which attorneys exist in a suit—viz., the giving of briefs to counsel, without whom the suits cannot be brought even to a hearing?

Sir Joseph Arnould—There is no doubt they are mere middle-men between the barrister and the public. You are quite right. Subject to what Mr. Marriott may say on the part of the plaintiffs, I shall postpone both these suits, but irrespectively of that I shall on my own account require these gentlemen, who were the late solicitors of the defendant, to answer on oath the statements contained in that affidavit.

Mr. Marriott objected to the postponement of the two suits to an indefinite time.

The Court, however, ordered that the suits should not be set down again until the affidavit of the defendant's late attorneys had been put in and disposed of. The Court added that such a postponement could scarcely be called indefinite, for no gentlemen of their standing would, his Lordship thought, delay one hour to answer such serious allegations. The costs occasioned by these proceedings were reserved to be costs in the cause.

The case occupied a considerable time, and the Court became crowded very soon after Mr. Anstey began his address. Mr. Anstey afterwards left Sir Joseph Arnould's court, but soon returned, holding a brief in another case between different parties, which was of importance only to the parties concerned. We may now take it for granted that the combination is a received fact by the public, and that there is no disposition on the part of its authors to recede from it.

DOES A SHARE SPECULATOR, AS A "TRADER," COME UNDER THE NEW INSOLVENCY ACT?

MR. MCCULLOCH appeared before the Acting Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould at the High Court yesterday, on behalf of Nursey Kessajee and Company, opposing creditors, and applied to rescind an order which was made upon the 29th ultimo by Sir Joseph Arnould, under Sec. 6 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, for the winding up of the estate of Jumnadass Duloobdass and Davidass Luckmidass. On that occasion a petition was presented to his Lordship, in accordance with the provisions of the section he had named, setting forth that the creditors of these two insolvents had passed resolutions in favour of winding up their estate, under Act XXVIII. of 1865; and the order of his Lordship for that purpose in consequence.

Sir Joseph Arnould—What are the grounds of the present application?

Mr. McCulloch—I move to set that order aside on the ground that the insolvents do not come within the meaning of the word "trader" as employed in the second section of the Act, which is:—"Whenever any trader shall be, or shall declare himself, unable to pay his debts, it shall be lawful to wind up the estate of such trader by Trustees under the control of the Court." We contend that an insolvent is not entitled to avail himself of the provisions of this Act with regard to debts which have been exclusively contracted—not in pursuance of any trade or business or mercantile operations, but solely by speculative transactions in shares. I do not think that I would be justified in maintaining that a share broker, acting legitimately as a share broker, would not come within the meaning of the words used in the Act in the definition of the term "trader"—viz., one "carrying on trade or mercantile operations"; but the question I wish to put is, whether this Act was intended to apply to persons who, ostensibly calling themselves "share-brokers," or anything which would constitute them "traders," yet in reality have contracted the debts of which they seek to be relieved not in pursuance of any business whatever which would constitute them traders, but solely as speculators. Your Lordship will see from the affidavit of Mr. Morrison, chairman of the meeting of creditors, that the insolvents are said to have "lately carried on trade in Bombay as sharebrokers." Now, we have filed an affidavit by a partner in the firm of Nursey Kessajee & Co., my clients, asserting that the insolvents were sharebrokers and speculated in shares, and did not, so far as he believed, carry on any trade operations.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—You admit they were share-brokers?

Mr. McCulloch.—They held themselves out as share-brokers: I don't deny that; but if a dealer in shares means a speculator in shares, I should maintain that he is not a "trader" in the meaning of the Act. If my learned friend (Mr. White, who appeared with Mr. Green to oppose the application,) relies upon the fact that the insolvents were share-brokers, and dealt in shares in that capacity, I am prepared to admit that, in so far as they acted as brokers, they deserve the definition of "traders." But your Lordship will see that, if the trade of a broker is legitimately carried on, scarcely any debts can be incurred. He carries on transactions for others and is rewarded with a certain commission; so that the utmost loss that a broker acting as such could possibly incur would be by not having his commissions paid. These insolvents have come before the Court with an allegation of indebtedness to the amount of upwards of 30 lakhs; and our case is that the debts included in that sum did not arise from trade and mercantile operations, but from speculations, carried on by the insolvents on their own account, or in partnership with others. An answer to our affidavit has been filed by Davidass Luckmidass, one of the insolvents, who says—"I and my partners not only acted as sharebrokers, but also traded in shares, copper sheets, cotton and other merchandise."

Sir Joseph Arnould asked Mr. McCulloch if he denied that a man who speculated in shares was a "trader?"

Mr. McCulloch said he did.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Why not also, then, include in the same category a man who buys cotton for a rise or fall?

Mr. McCulloch—I do not think I should be able to draw a distinction. Perhaps it would be necessary to go further and say that they are all time-bargains. But I don't think we can do that.

The Chief Justice.—It would be very difficult. Would *bona fide* buying and selling shares in different companies not be mercantile operations?

Mr. McCulloch—I do not think it would be mercantile operations.

The Chief Justice—Where do you draw the line? Is it a mercantile operation to buy and sell bills of exchange?

Mr. McCulloch admitted that it was, but thought there was a difference between the transactions. He submitted that one who went into the share market and speculated in shares was never by popular acceptation considered to be engaged in mercantile operations.

The Chief Justice—In the case of a coffee plantation, for instance, buying and selling shares is like buying and selling land.

Mr. McCulloch—There is this difference; one can scarcely buy and sell land except for some purposes of permanent investment. My case is this, that the business of these insolvents has consisted of buying and selling shares;—not of buying for the sake of investment, but for the sake of selling again on a rise.

The Chief Justice—But a man who engages in an ordinary mercantile operation does that. He buys for the sake of selling again and getting the difference in price. I find great difficulty in drawing any distinction.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I see a great difficulty in drawing a distinction between a man who buys shares with a view to making a profit, and a man who "legitimately" traffics in cotton, and buys cotton for the sake of the rise in price. That is the difficulty I feel. You simply allege that the two insolvents speculated in shares—which may mean that they did so with a view to a rise in price.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Lordship will see that there is a difference between the case of a man who speculates as a cotton merchant, and the case of a man who is not a merchant at all, but incurs his debts solely through speculation. There has always been a distinction drawn between these cases in courts of bankruptcy.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Would you contend that a man who is a sharebroker and enters into legitimate speculation—I do not mean gambling—would not come under the operation of the Act in respect of such transactions?

Mr. McCulloch replied in the affirmative.

Sir Joseph Arnould—He could not be excluded surely from coming within the operations of the bankruptcy law as a trader. His speculations, when under the consideration of the court, might be a very proper subject for comment or even for punishment, but he would not be excluded from the operations of the laws. A man who is a sharebroker is entitled to the benefit of this Act, on the ground of being a sharebroker and therefore a trader, although if it were true that he had entered into large speculative transactions it might be a subject for comment by the court.

Mr. McCulloch asked their Lordships to suppose the case of a farmer who had speculated in shares, or even in cotton, and then tried to pass through an insolvent court; would he not be told that he could only be relieved from his liabilities as a farmer?

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The Chief Justice—Under the English law farmers have frequently been made bankrupts on account of losses in buying and selling horses, and not in farming.

Mr. McCulloch—That probably was a legitimate branch of their business.

Sir Joseph Arnould—The case of Lord Huntingtower, who dealt in horses, and who came under the operation of the Bankruptcy Act, is one to the point, unless you make out that there is a difference between a commoner and a peer of the realm.

After a few words from Mr. McCulloch,

The Chief Justice remarked that if a "trader" was brought under the operation of the Act all his transactions must be taken into account.

Sir Joseph Arnould referred to section 12 of the Act to show that if a trader had contracted his debts in such a way as to show "gross misconduct," he became a subject of punishment; he might be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years. Therefore, really, they stood upon the same ground as the Bankruptcy Court in England did, under the old system, as to the power of punishing a trader.

Mr. McCulloch said his clients were *bona fide* creditors, and were distinguished as such from many of the other creditors in the estate. They stood opposed to other creditors who, they believed, had been parties with the insolvents in their speculations, and had advanced them money for speculative purposes. All that they were anxious for was to see an investigation take place which would not hush up the affairs of the insolvents.

Sir Joseph Arnould—You would have a *locus standi* before the trustees, and could enforce your views there.

Mr. McCulloch—We do not see our way to that. They may determinedly shut their eyes to what we tell them.

Sir Joseph Arnould—But you do not bring forward any facts to lead the court to think that the trustees would be likely to shut their eyes to any misconduct on the part of the trader in these speculative transactions?

Mr. McCulloch pointed out that there was no provision in the Act to enable them to appear before the trustees.

The Chief Justice remarked that there was a section of the Act by which the trustees had to be confirmed in their appointment by the Court.

Mr. Green stated that section 16 gave power to the Court to remove trustees.

Mr. McCulloch said he was not instructed to make any objection to the trustees. They were anxious merely to have the liberty of appearing before the trustees, or of opposing the eventual discharge of the insolvents; and if necessary to investigate the accounts. By the 23rd section he observed that the order of discharge was to be granted by the court; and if the court would direct notice to be given before the order was made they would have an opportunity of appearing, and making what representations they thought fit.

Sir Joseph Arnould—That can be done after the trustees have granted their certificate.

The Chief Justice—When an order of discharge is to be applied for, we should cause a general notice to be given to the creditors to appear and oppose the application if they thought proper. But at the present stage of the proceeding we can say nothing about what notice would be given. When the first application to the court is made we shall consider what notice is required to be given. It appears that the trustees are empowered to investigate the affairs of the insolvent, and that would seem to imply that they must receive complaints made by parties interested in the investigation. As to the parties to whom this Act is applicable, an Act of this kind ought to be liberally construed, and I think it was intended that we should not put a limited construction upon the expression, "trading or mercantile operations." And you do not contend that the insolvents in the present case have not been engaged in some mercantile operations.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I quite concur. The Act applies to "traders," and the word "trader" is defined to be a person carrying on "trading or mercantile operations." We are asked, upon an affidavit stating that these persons were sharebrokers, but also speculated in shares, to say that they were not "traders." I think that to say they do not come within the meaning of that term would be to give a very illiberal construction to the Act.

The application was accordingly refused.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH FEB.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

STEALING AN ORNAMENT FROM THE PERSON OF A CHILD.—Mahomed Ali Mohiyeen, a Mahomedan, who had been four different times in jail, was yesterday brought up charged with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of a child.

A woman, named Dhheebaee, stated that, at 5 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday last, she was passing along the Chuckla with a child under her arms. The child had the neck ornament worth twenty-five rupees. Shortly afterwards the child cried out; she turned round and saw the prisoner running away with the ornament in his hand. She raised an alarm and the prisoner was apprehended.

A native policeman corroborated the testimony of the prosecutrix.

His Worship adjudged the accused guilty of the offence, and sent him to the House of Correction for six months with hard labour.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

THESE Annual Races began this day, and, the weather considering, we must say they have commenced under the most favourable auspices; for during the whole of the afternoon there was a delightful breeze blowing from the north-west; in fact, later in the evening, being rather a little chilly. As usual the verandah of the Byculla Club was placed at the disposal of visitors and the members—where the beauty and fashion of our little Island, notwithstanding the fatigues consequent on the exertions at the Ball at Government House over night—congregated pretty strongly; while their satellites mustered, very properly, in great numbers around their presiding deities for the time being. Among the company were His Excellency the Governor, Lady and Miss Frere, as also the Brigadier, with their respective smaller fry; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy having taken his position in his four-in-hand drag close to the ropes in the Club compound. The "unwashed" were in great force, and thronged the ropes on the inside of the course for a considerable distance on both sides of the Winning Post. We leave to those of our readers who were not there to take a stretch of their imaginations, and make in all the concomitants of an Indian Race Course, for they were not like them—all being present to assist in this motley festival. The course was in excellent condition, some labour and attention having evidently been spent over it; the late shower also tended a good deal towards its presenting a turfy appearance. The arrangements for the preservation of good order were excellent, being now the best that could be desired; this occurring, no doubt, through our indefatigable Secretary being the Commissioner of Police. We must not forget to mention the commodious and convenient stand that has been erected for the benefit of the outside public, in the Club compound, from which a good view of the entire course can be had, and, what is of primary importance, the finish. Though it was not so full as we could have wished, there is not the slightest doubt but that the Bombay gallants will take advantage of it, and let their sweethearts and wives take a part in these national sports, which they have been prevented from doing up to this period through want of accommodation: and let none be grumblers. The only drawback to this afternoon's meeting was the non-attendance of any Band to enliven the intervals between the races, through which a sameness was spread over them. But this will, we are sure, be rectified on the next day's gathering. Before we turn to the contests, we must not omit to mention that the usual dog put in an appearance, on his own responsibility, to run against any one or be run down himself; so that consequently he got more kicks than half-pence for his pains, being hooted and yelled at on all sides, causing no small diversion. Luckily he was driven off in time, as there was a race being run during the time he was having one to himself, or the consequences might have been serious.

Now let us return to the business of the day. The first race on the card was the "Derby." In former years this used to be the "Dealers' Plate" but in consequence of the Sultan of Turkey still putting his veto on the exportation of horses from Arabia, the terms of the donors are not able to be complied with, hence the withholding of it. The stipulation is that only Maiden Arabs imported last season can be entered; but where to get them? The stewards then substituted the present, all Maidens being allowed entrance. Out of the many entrances only four presented themselves, of which *Namook* was placed first favourite, the others being declared not to have the ghost of a chance. But here was one of the "glorious uncertainties of the Turf," for an outsider wrested the victory, by beating the favourite easily, who was a poor second. In the "Forbes," also, there was a case of the pot boiling over and burning the fingers of some. The English mare having no one to take the odds against her, the race being already considered as her's; but the Arab proved too much for her, beating her easy, with a second to spare, doing the two miles in 3 min. 51 sec.—the best time that has been run since old *Copenhagen's* days. Although we heard an old stager say "the races are nothing to what they used to be; in former years they could do it in less time," we must say the races were, on the whole, excellent.

The following is the order of the races with the running:—

1.—"THE DERBY,"—Rupees 400 from the Fund added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for horses named on 1st May 1865, and 10 G. M. for horses named on 1st September, when the race will close. For all Maidens. R. C. Weight for age. Entrances 20 G. M.

		st.	lbs.	
H. H. Aga Khan's	..g. a. h. Khoorshed.	8	13	..Syed.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	.b. a. h. Namook ..	8	12	..Rizzac.
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	.b. a. h. Highlander late "Rapidan"..	8	12	..Ali Abdoolah.
Major Crosbie's	..c. a. h. Challenger.	8	11	..Rowjee.

The first to put in an appearance was *Challenger*, a showy looking animal, but going a little stiff and pounding, and without the powers of staying. *Khoorsheed* looking in better form than ever, but with a suspicious leg, he having broken down, it appears, a few days before, and not having been worked. *Highlander* and his stable companion, *Namook*, following: the former is a big-boned, large horse, with a slashing stride but appeared not up to the mark as yet—a little too fat; the other is a slightly built pretty little creature, with lots of blood, but appearing as if he could not stay the distance. They were all brought up to the post together by the starter, Captain Sweney, and sent away, but a very indifferent start was effected. All racing round the corner for the inside place, which *Rapidan* managed to secure, and at the half mile was a length ahead, making running for *Namook*, who was waiting on *Khoorsheed*; *Challenger* two lengths in rear. At the mile the latter commenced regaining the lost ground, the others still the same. On rounding the Dhobies' corner *Namook* had taken first place, *Khoorsheed* on his quarters, *Rapidan* a length behind, and the same distance separating *Challenger* from him. *Khoorsheed* closed up at the half mile from home, wrested the lead, and went a length in front of *Namook*, *Rapidan* having dropped behind, while *Challenger* was at this phase out of the race. They continued thus up to the finish, *Khoorsheed* winning easy, with *Namook* a bad second.

Time.—1½ mile 1-58. R. C. 3-1½.

2.—"THE FORBES' STAKES."—Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each. H. F. For all Horses. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1864, but horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December at 50 G. M. stakes, and 25 G. M. forfeit.

		st.	lbs.	
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	.c. a. h. Raby ...	8	12	..Rizzac.
Mr. Cummin's	..c. e. m. Rosemary ..	9	9	..W. Brewtey.
Mr. Crawford's	..b. a. h. Dervish...	9	0	..J C Brewtey.
The Bedouin's	..g. a. h. Prince Albert.	7	12	..Benson.

This was a trial of the staying powers of the Arab, and for which we missed an old friend, *Grey Leg*. For the above *Rosemary* was placed the favourite, and was the first out. She takes a tremendous stride in her gallop—covering a deal of ground, going as low as a greyhound; and seeming in excellent condition, though as if another gallop or two would have done her no harm. In her walk down she was dreadful fidgety, throwing off a deal of lather. Our old friend, *Dervish*, next came bowling along, looking as well as ever, with his peculiar action. *Raby*, in the height of condition and fit to run for one's life, bounded by, as cool and collected as if the race was already run and in his pocket. *Prince Albert* would make a good charger; he had no chance whatever in the race. After one false start, caused through *Prince Albert* lagging at the post, they were got away on even terms, the mare leading, with *Prince Albert* in her wake, *Raby*, pulling two double, held behind. Rounding the first corner they were all together, with *Raby* going to the fore, and *Dervish* last. On nearing the mile post the latter draws ahead and passes *Prince Albert*, the other two coupling together two lengths ahead. A few more spins and the *Prince* is out of the race, *Dervish* lying considerably behind. At Pallonjee's *Raby* is leading and keeps it up to the finish, the mare making one grand spurt at the distance to overhaul him but does not succeed: *Raby* beating her by two lengths without a whip. Rizzack showed a great deal of coolness and nerve in the finish, and rode throughout remarkably well.

Time—½ m. 55 sec. 1 m. 1-55. 1½ m. 2-56. 2 miles, 5-51.

3.—"THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY."—Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. Weight for age and inches. Byculla Standard reduced 7 lbs. 1¼ mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

		st.	lb.	oz.	
Mr. Hogg's	..g. a. g. Old Tom ..	8	6	0	..Rizzack.
H. H. Aga Khan's	..g. a. p. Nightingale ..	7	4	4	..Cassim.
Mr. Williams'	..b. a. g. Lottery ..	8	1		..W. Brewtey.
Major Crosbie's	..g. a. p. Dutchman ..	8	0	0	..Rowjee.
The Bedouin's	..g. a. c. Charles Edward.	8	2	8	..Benson.

Old Tom did not seem to have as much mischief in him during the preparatory canter as his namesake, but proved that he could stand the "sweating" as well. After one false start they were sent away, all going together this time, *Charles Edward* leading; they had, however, only gone a few yards when it was taken from him by *Old Tom*, the others being all in a ruck close up. The lead was never regained, *Old Tom* being landed an easy winner, hands down, with little *Nightingale* a good second, the others tailing off, *Charles Edward* acting as "whipper in."

Time—2 min. 26 sec.

4.—"THE DRAWING ROOM STAKES."—Rs. 200 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arabs, Persians, and country-bred horses 10st. 7lbs. 1 mile. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the Race.

		st.	lbs.	
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	.g. a. h. Mistake ...	10	7	..Mr. Horton.
The Stranger's	...g. a. h. Kohinoor..	10	7	..M. Williams.
H. H. Aga Khan's	..g. a. h. Mah	10	7	..Cap. Broomhead.
Major Crosbie's	..g. a. h. Denmark..	10	7	..Mr. I.

This was a trial of speed with weight under the pilotage of gentlemen riders. It was expected that *Kohinoor* would walk off with the stakes, but that was not to be, as *Mistake* made no mistake of it. A good start was effected, *Mah* going to the fore, *Denmark* in rear. At the last half mile *Mistake* went in front, *Kohinoor* close on him, and kept gradually increasing the distance, beating the latter by two lengths. Thus ended the first day's meeting, without a single *contretemps* to spoil the pleasure of either spectators or those engaged, and we trust we shall have the pleasure of chronicling the like on subsequent occasions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 31st January 1866.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

R. v. Dajee bin Amrutjee and others.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

THE prisoners, six in number, were charged with the murder of Buherjee bin Khundojee, the Police Patel of Koregaum, before R. F. Mactier, Esq., Session Judge of Satara. The trial occupied the Court from the 11th to the 19th of December last; and the Judge found all the prisoners guilty of murder, and sentenced the first and second to be hanged (subject to the confirmation of the High Court), and the others to be transported for life.

Dr. Reid, instructed by Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, appeared for all but the third prisoner; Mr. Gunesh Hary for the third prisoner.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, which lasted for three days, 15 witnesses having been examined, the Judge recorded the following memorandum:—"It has appeared to the Court that the evidence of some of the prisoners might be advantageously taken for the prosecution, in support of what has already been recorded, and that of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th prisoners appears to be such as would, if they would be willing to give it, throw some additional light on the matter. These prisoners—Kashi, Bhow, and Patloo—are therefore forwarded to the Magistrate, with a letter containing a request that he will offer them a *pardon*, on condition of their giving evidence for the prosecution."

The three prisoners were accordingly forwarded to the Magistrate; but were returned by him the next day, with a letter informing the Judge that "they assert that they do not know anything whatsoever about the murder of Buherjee Patel; and that consequently they cannot give any evidence for the prosecution."

The evidence for the defence was then gone into; and 22 witnesses were examined, whose testimony tended more or less to show that each of the prisoners could not have been present at the time and place of the murder. It was argued on behalf of the prisoners that the evidence for the prosecution was not sufficient: the account given by the principal witness, Yemnee, being very improbable; and her evidence and that of Nathajee,—both being accomplices,—not being corroborated in material points by other witnesses.

Both the assessors were of opinion that all the prisoners were "not guilty." The Judge, however, differing from the assessors, found all the prisoners "guilty;" and recorded the following judgment, from which the facts of the case and the nature of the evidence recorded sufficiently appear:—

The prisoners, six in number, are charged with the wilful murder of Buherjee bin Khundojee. The inquest report, duly proved by witness Ramchundra, shows the nature of the injuries inflicted on the person of deceased, and the members of the inquest give their opinion that deceased died from the effects of these injuries, and no one reading the account of the horrible treatment received by the deceased could, in my opinion, have any doubt on the subject, and my conclusion is, therefore, that deceased, Buherjee, was killed by the treatment he received from some person or persons. The evidence shows that deceased was first found in an old house belonging to, or occupied by, Yemnee, who herself gave information to his family that he was lying there. Deceased's father and others would appear to have at once brought him home, and to have tried means of resuscitation, which proved ineffectual. On the police making enquiries as to this affair, Yemnee was first pitched upon as being likely to know of it, the body having been found in her house, and, after sometime, though apparently she first withheld information, she implicated the prisoners, Dajee, Naro, and Kashee; and then Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee, and also named Natha as having been a witness also to what she saw. Now, first, as to the character of Yemnee's evidence. She was first regarded with suspicion by the police, and also Natha, and both of them have been made Queen's evidence by the Magistrate who committed the case. So far as section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code goes, this proceeding was a perfectly correct one, and probably, too, neither one or other of these persons, Yemnee and Natha, would willingly have given evidence unless they had some assurance that they would not themselves be proceeded against, but as to their being, what is usually termed "approvers" *as* accomplices, I cannot consider either of them to be so. The definition of an approver, as shown in Stephen's Commentaries, is that "he is a person indicted of treason or felony, who, when arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded and accuses others, his accomplices, of the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon." In this case, as will be found, from the stories told by those persons, I do not see any reason to believe that they had the very slightest knowledge that any actual *crime* was about to be perpetrated, nor does anything that they did show any wish to participate in what actually, if the evidence be true, *was* an act of personal violence offered to Buherjee, the deceased; and, therefore, as it does not appear that either Yemnee or Natha had anything to do with this matter personally, I do not consider that either should have his evidence deprived of the fair amount of credence to be attached to it, merely because he was an unwilling witness to what *did* take place, he having been present on the spot, with entirely different, and what may almost be called innocent, motives. My meaning will be better understood on looking at the evidence; Yemnee there says that she was kept by, or at least intrigued with, Buherjee, deceased, for some time back; that prisoners Dajee and Naro proposed that she should leave Buherjee and take up with Chimajee; that their object in so proposing was to get Buherjee disgraced by his and Yemnee's being caught together in adultery; and that, when this was done, Yemnee would be provided with a new protector. In proposing all this, these prisoners, Nos. 1 and 2, appear to have distinctly promised and also sworn to her, on the leaves of "Toolsee" and "Bel," that no personal violence of any sort was to be offered to Buherjee. Now when this oath was taken it might be fairly presumed that Yemnee believed it would be kept. The "Toolsee" is held sacred by Brahmins and Koonbees and the "Bel" by "Lingaeets," to which caste Yemnee belongs, it being the favourite tree of "Shiva," her own peculiar deity; so therefore Yemnee, as far as oaths went, had no reason to think that anything more would be done to Buherjee than what she was told, and as it would seem she was tired of Buherjee, who does not appear to have been liberal to her, she naturally consented to a plan which would give her a fair pretext for breaking off with him, and taking up with a new friend, who, it would appear, was said to have promised to provide for her handsomely; on the strength therefore of these promises Yemnee agreed to allow herself to be caught with Buherjee. While this plan was being matured Kashee, who had been on bad terms with Yemnee, tried to make it up with her, got her to talk, and finally asked her what she, Yemnee, had arranged with Dajee and Naro. On being told, she added her own recommendation to this, advising Yemnee to let herself be caught with Buherjee. Some time after this Yemnee told Buherjee what was in store for him, but he seems to have thought light of it. On the night agreed on Yemnee, who was lying asleep in another house of her's, was roused early in the morning, about 2 o'clock, by Dajee and Kashee, on which she arose, these two having disappeared by this time. She went and called Buherjee, and got him to go with her to the old house, which she hires to keep cattle and grain in. This would appear to have been a practice of theirs; then she and Buherjee sat talking, when, after a time, the prisoners Dajee, Naro, Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee, came in. On their coming Buherjee arose, but was at once pulled down, and had his mouth gagged with a cloth by Naro who is said to have sat on Buherjee's head and held his arms. Dajee sat on his chest, Chimajee on his thighs, and Patloo on or near his feet.

[Here the nature of the injuries inflicted on the deceased are described.]

This mode of disposing of persons where the reason for violence has been anything to do with women, is well known to be practised in this country, and this alone justifies the reason, elsewhere given, for Buherjee's being assaulted in this manner at all. Buherjee, who appears to have been then just dead, or dying, was placed in a sitting position against the low wall like a "chabootra," which runs across a portion of this house, and on which some grain-baskets were standing, and then all the persons, who had been engaged in this affair, came out. Just before this, however, Kashee came to the place, and said "Dajee, be quick, its getting light, people are going about." All this was meant, of course to tell those who were there to get through their work and be off. This is Yemnee's account of the attack on Buherjee, and her account of it gives me the idea she is speaking the truth. It is clear by this that she had nothing to do with the personal violence to Buherjee at all, and it is also clear I think that those who committed it had no idea of her aiding in it; on the contrary, she was seized and held by Bhow, and this would not have been done if those who attacked Buherjee had any idea that she would consent to violence, which from the first she never consented to, and only on receiving an assurance that such would not be committed did she consent to what, she thought, was the sole object of her meeting any one there, at all, to get Buherjee caught with her. Yemnee's not participating in the violence, and giving a clear account of what happened to herself, does away in my mind, with the notion that she could have consented to injure Buherjee in any way, and as she would seem to have been under compulsion, I do not see that she should be regarded as more untrustworthy than any one who was obliged to witness what he had no power to prevent, and that therefore her evidence should not have the doubt thrown on it that would be attached to the evidence of a regular accomplice, which, as far as I can see, Yemnee in no way was. Next, as to Nathajee. He says he was first spoken to in connexion with the affair by Dajee, who told him what Yemnee was told that Yemnee was to be caught with Buherjee in adultery, and was to be taken before the authorities for it. This witness gives a clearer account of the reasons of this, that Buherjee was in open adultery with Yemnee, and his brother Yadoo also in adultery with Dajee's sister, who is Bhimee, and has in her evidence confirmed this. The same arguments that were tried with Yemnee, were tried with Natha. He was told that no violence would be done, but only that Buherjee would be taken up and disgraced, and his dismissal from his place of power—the Police Patel's place—secured. Natha was a relation of Dajee's, which is said to be the reason why he was asked to take a part in this affair. His being enlisted does not seem to have met with approval from Naro, as Natha says that, on Naro's being told of his being engaged in the business, he said "why do we want him; *he will split*," and a truer word was never spoken, for Nathajee, on being taken up and asked about this, *did* "split," and has told all he knows of the matter. He says there that he met Dajee, and was told to keep ready, and that one night he was roused by Dajee, and was told to go and stand by the gap in the hedge in front of Yemnee's house. He did so, and while there he heard people inside "talking of field matters," which is just Yemnee's account of her conversation with Buherjee before the prisoners came in. Nathajee then says that the prisoners, Dajee, Naro, Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee, came in, and that he was told "to look out lest any one should come." In a short time he heard a stifled cry, and on this went up to the door of the house, where he was met by Bhow, who told him to go back, and keep where he was." Now Yemnee says that Natha came up, and that Bhow left her, and afterwards told her it was he. Nathajee then says that Kashee came up to the house, and on his asking who it was, she told him that "it was all right; she was one of them," and that she approached the door, and he with her. This agrees with Yemnee's account, who says that Natha showed himself at or about the same time as Kashee, and Natha described what Kashee said:—"Dajee, look sharp, its getting light; people are moving," which agrees with the account of Yemnee. Natha then describes the persons who had been in the house as coming out, Dajee and Naro going by the lane "Bol" leading down to the nula and he himself with Kashee Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee going by the "Bol" to the high road, and afterwards his and Bhow's passing Futtoo Goozur's house. He says a man, whom he did not know, met them here, and that then they went by the Kooshee's house, after which they were joined by Dajee, and all went on till Dajee clapped his hands as a sign to them, Natha and Bhow, to look out, and leave the road, which they did, on a man's meeting them. These meetings with persons will be referred to presently, and in the mean time the statements of Yemnee and Natha should be compared; and first then there is their statement as to Bhow's coming to the door of the house on Natha's approaching it, and his telling Natha to keep where he was; then there is the arrival of Kashee just after the assault on Buherjee had been completed, and her saying to Dajee "look sharp, its getting light," and so on; then there is the account of Dajee's and Naro's departure by the lane leading down towards the large nulla, and the departure of Chimnajee, Bhow, Patloo, Kashee, and Natha, going by the front road leading to the highway. There is Yemnee's own account of her talking about their fields with Buherjee before the five prisoners came there, which talk "about fields" was overheard by Natha as he watched outside at this time, though he did not know who were talking, and these little coincidences in their accounts cannot surely be the result of previous or subsequent "make up"; and from their occuring in the way they do, I think they point out the general truth of the story as told by Yemnee and Natha. Thus far we have the actual evidence as to the attack on Buherjee, and comparing the state of his person, as mentioned in the inquest report, with what was said by Yemnee and Natha, I think there can be no doubt that Buherjee was so treated. * * * Putting this mention several times over of the manner in which Buherjee, the deceased, was treated, along with the condition in which his body was found, I think there can be no doubt left that Buherjee *did* die from this treatment by some or all of the prisoners. There still remains a little to be said regarding the corroboration which is given to Yemnee's story. Previous to her going to the old house with Buherjee, she says that when she came to the chowry there were two men lying there, and Buherjee told her who they were. Now Balloo says he was lying awake in the chowry, and that about two in the morning Yemnee came, and rousing Buherjee took him away with her, towards, *i. e.*, in the direction of the ruined or old house. Then Yemnee says that, at 11 P. M. on the night before she roused Buherjee, she was lying down on the sofa of her other house, the one she lives and keeps a shop in, and while lying there she heard Buherjee come and get "Pan" at the "Pan-shop" next to her's, and on the map this Pan-shop appears to be just or nearly opposite her's, and while lying in her own verandah, she could have heard a man opposite call for "Pan" there. These little things point out the general truth of Yemnee's story, and though nothing in themselves they add to the weight of a story on which grave doubts might be cast. I think I have now noticed nearly everything remarkable which took place previous to, and at the time of, the murder of Buherjee, and now it has to be seen what bears on the prisoners after they had left this place, Yemnee's old house. But first I would again remark on the evidence of Yemnee and Natha as regards their possible complicity in this murder. It is to be observed that they distinctly say they were quite ignorant of and unwilling that any violence should be offered to Buherjee. Had Yemnee agreed to this, there would have been no need for her being held by Bhow, as she says she was. Had she been willing to countenance violence to Buherjee, there was no need to swear to her beforehand that none would be committed; her presence there was necessary to the purpose of those who wished to punish Buherjee, and then she therefore was an unwilling witness of his punishment; but it cannot, I think, be concluded from her presence that she was at all a consenting party, and as she could not, by what she says, have known what was intended to be done to him, Buherjee, she cannot be supposed to have given the least countenance to this violence. All this therefore puts her in the position of a credible witness, though the Magistrate has offered her a pardon, and I do not at all see why her evidence should be deprived of the full weight it deserves, in place of being treated as that of an accomplice, which I do not at all think she is shown to be. Then as regards the other, Natha, he was asked to join in something, which he agreed to finding from Dajee's statement, at least, it was only catching Buherjee and Yemnee together; but he disclaims in his evidence any intended participation in violence. He was put to watch it is true, but it does not follow that those for whom he was doing this, were to his knowledge, doing anything more than they gave out that they would do, and had he been thought a member of the conspiracy to get rid of Buherjee, was worth much, he would probably have been actively employed inside the house in place of being put outside, and for these reasons I do not see that his evidence, and at any rate Yemnee's, should not have the full weight given to it, that it deserves. Now as to the corroboration of this evidence by subsequent facts. Babajee says that, before daylight on the same morning, he met Natha and Bhow near the house of Futtoo Goozur, which by the map is close to the scene of the murder, and in the lane between it and the high road to Koomta. Just after these two came Chimajee and Patloo, the last just coming out of this lane from Yemnee's house to the road. In front of these was a woman, whom this witness Babajee did not know, but he describes her as wearing a dark dress, and as being the same height as Kashee. He saw her as far as the Tambolee's shop, which is just at the end of this piece of road, turning to the right after leaving this lane, and the woman must have turned this way, and the four women to the left, and all these five are said to have left Yemnee's house at the same time, just by the very road on which they were seen. Again Babajee says he met Dajee as he, witness, was going towards the nulla, so Dajee was clearly coming from it. This place, Babajee's house, is marked on the map, and as Babajee left his house to go to the nulla he would have met Dajee just about the end of the road, coming in a slanting direction from the nulla, at one end of which is Babajee Patell's house. With Dajee were two other men who did not come up to the witness, Babajee, but turned off towards the "Pimpul" tree, which the map shows to be on the left hand, coming from the nulla towards this witness. He says they turned off at a sign from Dajee, who was in front. This witness does not recognize the two men, but he does Dajee, having asked him where he was going, to which Dajee answered "to look for strayed cattle." After the two men turned off towards the Pimpul tree, this witness met Babajee who mentions this, and also his having seen two men, who he also thought had turned off the road on seeing him. They are said by this witness, Babajee, to have worn "Kumblee," which is as the previous witness describes them, and though he did not know them, Bawajee, did, and he says they were Bhow and Natha; and Natha in his evidence, refers to they having been warned to go aside by Dajee when they had got past the Kooshee's house and were met by him at this corner near the Pimpul tree. These two, therefore, after coming along from Yemnee's house to the end of the piece of road, turned off to the left towards the Pimpul tree, in place of meeting Babajee, which they would have done had they come on to the right hand. In turning to the left towards the tree they would naturally come from the nulla. This Babajee says Bhow's house was behind him when he met Bhow. Now the map shows this to be the case, as Bhow was coming from the direction of his house when he was seen by Babajee and Bawajee. His house lies at the end of the Bol from Yemnee's to the high road. Bapoo, who lives in the house marked C. (S. E. corner of map), was going from his house to the small nulla at some distance off, and while going he met Narroo and Chimajee coming towards the direction of their houses, which are not very far from his. Ragoo mentions also that, while outside of his house, he saw the prisoners Dajee and Naro pass his house, and go towards that of Yemnee, which is not far from his house, and he says he clearly recognized them. He mentions two others also, whom he did not know, passing just after them.

Buheroo deposes to having measured two foot-tracks in the small lane leading from Yemnee's house, where the murder took place to the nulla. This lane (Bol) is said to be partly blocked up with thorns to prevent its being made a thoroughfare of, and accordingly it was not used. However, on the morning of the death of Buherjee, two foot-tracks, were found in it, one of a shod, and the other a naked foot. These were clearly imprinted in the small quantity of mud caused by the rain the day before, and the tracks were plain. They had been made by persons walking hastily. These were carefully measured with twigs, and on the prisoners Dajee and Naro being taken up, these measurements were compared with their feet, as they had been said by Yemnee to have gone down this lane. They were made to put their feet down on the ashes or dust of burnt-wood, and these tracks were then compared with the measurements of the tracks found in the lane; those of the naked foot agreed with the foot of Dajee, and those of the shod foot with that of the shod foot of Naro, whose shoes, produced in Court, as sworn to as being his from their make, and a rosette of silk on the upper part of them. Their shape is peculiar, and is that of shoes which are worn by Brahmins (Naro is one), not the usual Maratha shoe, which is with a kind of cleft at the toe ends. I cannot say that I would attach very much importance to these tracks-measurements, except for this, that this road is unused, half-closed in fact, and there were only these two tracks in it, by which roads Yemnee says, Dajee and Naro went, and as the measurements of these tracks correspond with those of the feet of prisoners made in soft ashes, I think that this may be taken as some portion, at any rate, of proof against them. I think I have now gone through most of what is put forward for the prosecution, and will now take each prisoner singly, and remark on how the evidence bears against him.

As to prisoner Dajee, he is shown to belong to a party in the village, strongly adverse to that of the deceased Buherjee, and any one, who has had experience of these family feuds, which are particularly prevalent among families of Mahratha Patels, will quite understand the lengths to which either party will go to. Dajee's sister, Bhimee, is said in evidence to have been intriguing with, and in fact to be kept by, Yadoo, the brother of deceased, Buherjee. The uncle of Dajee, now dead, named Patloo Khundoo, is said to have had a liason with Yemnee before she took up with Buherjee, and just before his death is said by Bapoo to have expressed his regret that his former mistress should have taken up with one of the obnoxious party. This would be little or nothing in any other country, but among Mahrathas these little matters add fuel to flame. Then Dajee is said to have been one of the first to propose to Yemnee to disgrace the deceased, by catching him and her in adultery. He is always named as one of those who spoke to Yemnee on the subject, and he is also the first person who got Natha to promise to join in whatever was to be done in regard to Buherjee. Then Dajee is said to have been the principal actor in the attack on Buherjee; and he was addressed by Kashee just as the attack on Buherjee was ended, as Dajee, by her speaking to him in particular, would seem to point him out as the chief among this lot of persons. He is said to have been one of the two who left Yemnee's house by the small Boll leading to the nulla, in which the tracks left in the mud are said in evidence to correspond with the measurement and the actual print of his naked foot. Dajee too was seen by Ragoo going during the night in the direction of the house of Yemnee, and also by Balloo, passing the chowry at an unusual hour with a woman not recognized, but Dajee himself told this witness, Balloo, "I'm Dajee." Then again Dajee was seen at a very early hour in the morning by Babajee, who says, he made a sign to those who followed him, which caused them to turn aside. So much for the facts against Dajee. He has denied the charge, but has produced no evidence. As the other prisoners have to prove an *alibi* it is pleaded for him that the evidence against him is untrustworthy. I have already commented on this, as regards the evidence of Yemnee and Natha, and as I think their stories, agreeing as they do, to be most credible, I cannot but believe what is said of Dajee therein, and, putting this with what is said by the other witnesses regarding Dajee, I must record my opinion that the facts of his having been present, and taking part in the attack on Buherjee, deceased, are fully proved against him. As to what this attack on Buherjee amounts to will be remarked on hereafter.

Against the prisoner Naro there is this proved, that he formerly kept Bhimee, who is called Dajee's sister, but would seem to be a cousin, and that she had been taken away by Buherjee's brother. Naro is doing the "Koolkurnee" work of the village, and it would be highly advantageous for him to be on good terms with the party, who were trying, and were likely to be on, the winning side. Naro is said by Yemnee to have been one of the first to propose catching Buherjee with her, and Natha says he was proposed to Naro as a party in the affair, on which proposal Naro does not seem to have looked with much favour, saying he, Natha, would "split." Naro is mentioned by Ragoo as having gone past his house with Dajee; they were probably on their way to Yemnee's house then. Then Naro is said by Yemnee to have put a cloth on Buherjee's mouth, and to have "sat on his face" of course, to prevent his crying out, and when the affair was over to have gone with Dajee by the lane leading to the nulla. He was seen by Natha to be one of those who entered and left Yemnee's house, and he is said by Yemnee and Natha, both of them, to have gone by the "boll" leading to the nulla. Naro was also seen by Bapoo coming towards his own house with Chimajee. Naro is said to have been one of the two, who went by the "boll" leading to the nulla, in which he left the marks of shoes, and which marks are said to be such marks as would be left by shoes recognized to be his, by a peculiarity in their make, round single toes, not double, with a cleft in the centre. This evidence seems to me to point out Naro very clearly as one of those engaged in the attack on Buherjee. Naro in his defence produces three witnesses, all of whom depose to having staid at his house the night Buherjee was attacked, and to have gone to sleep about 11 P. M., at which time they say Naro went to sleep upstairs. They all seem to have slept all the night through, and not to have awoke till daylight, when they say Naro was there in the house, but that they do not know if he was out during the night. An attempt is made by Gunesh to show that the door of the house by which Naro might (or might not) have gone out was one which made a noise, and could not have been opened without rousing them in the house. This witness, however, admits that when he rose in the morning this door was open, and that he was not awoke by it, which completely overturns what he said before; it does not follow either that this was the *only* door to the house, there might have been others. This witness is brother-in-law to Naro, which accounts for his statements as above remarked on. As to this evidence, therefore, to prove that Naro was in his house *all* that night, and never left it, completely breaks down; most of it might be true indeed, but it does not prove what is sought to be proved by it, and as the evidence for the prosecution against Naro is not contradicted, I must find that Naro is proved to have been one of the party who made the attack on Buherjee, the character of which will be presently adverted to.

As to the prisoner, Kashee, she is said by Yemnee to have spoken to her about catching Buherjee in adultery, and to have advised Yemnee to bring this about. Her reason for ill-will against Buherjee seems to have been that he circulated a letter containing statements damaging to Kashee's character, and the probability is that, finding from Dajee that something was in preparation against Buherjee, Kashee joined in it for her own peculiar purpose, *i.e.*, revenge against Buherjee. Kashee is proved by Yemnee to have been one of those (Dajee and Kashee) who caused her during that night to go and bring Buherjee to her house (Yemnee's), and Balloo says that, before Yemnee came to call Buherjee at the chowry, Dajee, whom he recognized, passed by in company with a woman whom he did not know. The chowry is close to Yemnee's house and shop, in which she then was lying in the verandah, and people going by could be seen from the chowry, so that the "woman" in company with Dajee was recognized as Kashee, and who is said to be of the same height as Kashee, and may fairly be presumed to have been Kashee. Just after the attack on Buherjee, Kashee is said to have appeared at the door of the house, and told Dajee to be quick. She is recognized clearly by Yemnee, and Natha tells the same story, adding that he let her, Kashee, come on her, saying she was "one of them." Now, putting Kashee's former talking with Yemnee, and her additional persuasion to Yemnee to let herself be caught with Buherjee, along with her words to Dajee, I think it is clear she, Kashee, knew of all that was to be done. She could not have been of use during the actual attack on Buherjee, but her words show that she came there in full knowledge of what was going on, and in order to warn those who were engaged to look sharp, and finish their work. Then Natha says that he, with Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee left the place accompanied by Kashee, and that near Futtoo Goozur's house a man met them. This man, Babajee, has recognized all these four, and he says a woman came out of the same "boll," and he saw her as far as the "Pan-shop." I think as Kashee is said to have left the house in this company, who are all recognized, the woman seen with them may be fairly concluded to have been Kashee, as she was seen almost close to them. Now as to Kashee's part in this affair. She took no active part in the attack on Buherjee, but she was cognizant of its going on, and though I do not think she can be considered to be an actual party to it, she is, in my opinion, sufficiently shown to have engaged in it to be considered an abettor. She seems to have "engaged with others in a conspiracy for the doing of the act," committed on Buherjee, whatever it was, as is shown by her speech to Dajee, whereby she is shown to have warned him to be quick, or he might be interrupted, and I think, therefore, that whatever the act was, which the other prisoners committed, Kashee was an abettor in it. Kashee has produced in her defence, the evidence of her mother, Ballee, who has said that Kashee slept by her all that night, and never left the house, but this is an old woman, almost childish, who has evidently been taught to say so much. She says in her evidence, before the Magistrate, she slept after midnight, and awoke at daylight, so Kashee might have gone out and returned home during the time her mother was asleep, for all she knew to the contrary, and I do not consider Kashee has in any way proved an *alibi* by this evidence, and on the proof in the case I must find that she, Kashee, was an abettor in whatever act the other prisoners, or any of them, are finally shown to have committed. As to what this was, more hereafter.

As to the prisoner Bhow his name does not appear previous to the attack; Yemnee, however, mentions him as having held her while Buherjee was being mal-treated, and Yemnee and Natha both say that Bhow came to the door when Natha approached it, and told him to go back to his first place. Then Natha mentions leaving with Bhow, and that both wore "Kumblees." Bhow is recognized by Babajee as having seen him near "Futtoo Goozur's." Babajee saw men in Kumblees leave the road on a sign from Dajee, and Bawajee met those and recognized them as Bhow and Natha, and from this I think there can be no doubt that Bhow was one of the party making the attack on Buherjee. In his defence Bhow has produced Bhima and Suntaee, who say that they got up early and went to grind grain at his house, and found him there, but, from what they say, it would seem that they could not have been there so very early, that Bhow could not have been out and got home before they came, particularly as these two women were up half the night, and it is not probable they went to Bhow's so very early, as they say their meeting him at 12 the night before has nothing to do with the point to be proved. Bhow's mother, Anpoona, goes further, and says she was kept awake all night from 12 till daylight by the noise of a rat gnawing, and therefore knew Bhow never left the house from 12 o'clock till daylight. However, this witness gave a different account before the magistrate of what she did that night, saying she slept in the same verandah with Bhow, and the obvious discrepancy quite destroys her evidence to prove Bhow's *alibi*. Peerajee and Babajee are produced to prove a quarrel between Bhow and Yemnee, to show her accusation of him is false, but I do not consider that a little "row" about a cow eating some grain of Yemnee's would result in a false accusation like this, and besides, were this true, the testimony of Natha as to Bhow's presence is not overthrown. I must therefore find that Bhow took a part in the act, in which all the other prisoners were engaged, be that what it may, to be hereafter noted.

As to Patloo, there is nothing said of him previous to the attack on Buherjee, and as to his proceedings during the time this act was committed there is the evidence of Yemnee, who says that Patloo had hold of, or was close by, Buherjee's feet, that she could not see him clearly, but that he was there, or thereabouts, and this is all that we have from Yemnee. Natha names Patloo as one of those who came into Yemnee's house, and as one of those who went out of it. Babajee describes Patloo as one of those whom he met as he was looking for a lost bullock near Futtoo Goozur's house, and he mentions Patloo as the last of the number whom he saw coming out of the "boll" leading from Yemnee's old house and the high-road. The assertions as to Patloo's presence at the scene of the attack on Buherjee are positive, and it remains to be seen whether he clears himself of this by other proof. To prove that Patloo was elsewhere on this night, there are produced six witnesses. These say that Patloo came in during the middle of that night, wet, with a buffaloe. Vitto says he was awake all that night from a pain in his neck or head, and that Patloo went nowhere after he came in, but remained warming himself at a fire till daylight, but his whole statement is unsatisfactory, and does not convince me that he was awake, as he says, till daylight from the time Patloo came in. Luxumee, says she was at home, and that Patloo came home during the night and that Patloo remained up till daylight warming himself. Now it is to be observed that the time this witness speaks of is much later than that at which Patloo would never come home, in the natural course of things. He crossed the nulla at, say, 12 o'clock, and by this witness' story he would seem to have been delayed till almost daylight, which was not the case, as others say. The nulla could have been, and was, crossed at 12 o'clock, where was he, Patloo, till he came home? He *told* the people in his house that he was kept by the nulla, but it strikes me that he crossed the nulla, and then, going home, tied up his buffaloe without speaking to any one, and again went out. When he *did* come home, said that he had been detained by the nulla, which he had crossed, or could have crossed hours before. The four next witnesses speak of Patloo's crossing with them at 12 o'clock, and leaving them at their houses, going on towards his own, which was further forward. This, what *they* say as to crossing at 12 o'clock, is a contradiction to the other, who speaks, it is to be noticed as if Patloo came far later, and the conclusion I come to, is, that Patloo came home in the night, tied up the buffaloe, and came away again without showing himself to those in the house till after he had been to Yemnee's house with the other prisoners, and I must therefore find that Patloo is proved to have taken a part with the others in the attack on Buherjee.

The last is the prisoner Chimajee. As to him it is shown by Yemnee that he was present during the consultations as to catching Buherjee with her, that the meeting took place in his house for the most part, and Natha mentions this also. Then Yemnee names Chimajee as being one of the five men who made the attack on Buherjee; that he sat on Buherjee's thighs. Natha mentions Chimajee as being one of the five men who entered and left Yemnee's old house. Babajee mentions Chimajee as one of the four men whom he saw near Futtoo Goozur's house; and Bapoo mentions having met Chimajee coming towards his own house early in the morning. For the defence it is sought to be shown that Chimajee was sleeping on his own "sofa" all that night. Naro says this was the case, but has contradicted himself as to the time he got up during the night and found Chimajee there, pretending to remember exact hours, when before the Magistrate he could not do so. Jotee only says that Chimajee was at his own house as long as he, Jotee, was there, but this was only up to 1 A. M. at the latest, and this evidence is of no value in Chimajee's favour, for clearly none of the persons were at Yemnee's house much before 2½ A. M., or perhaps later. Bapoo has deposed as much as the other saying Chimajee went no where that night. He says he slept at about 2 A. M. apparently, and rose when it was "red sky," and that he got up at 3½, and found Chimajee was there. I do not give credit to this evidence from the way in which it was given. Naro says he got up at about 12 o'clock to tie up a loose bullock, after which he again slept till 5. This evidence avails Chimajee nothing. Kasseea woke once in the night, and saw Chimajee there, but he does not mention the hour, and he seems to have slept till daylight. I do not think this evidence avails Chimajee either, and this man's demeanour was supicious, as he was so anxious to state that Chimajee went no where that night. Amroota gives the same style of evidence, alleging he was awake from pain, and that Chimajee went no where at that time. There is an attempt to show enmity against Chimajee in this evidence, on account of this man's having paid off to Yemnee a mortgage which she held on a field of his, and mortgaging it to Chimajee. I see no possible ground for enmity in such a case, and as Yemnee used to go to Chimajee's house, it is clear there was no such enmity as is tried to be shown. Krishna only says that he slept from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. in Chimajee's house; his and other people's reasons for being there at all are that their cattle are in Chimajee's grazing ground, but I can see no reason why, if this were the case, the owners should not sleep at their own houses, which are in the same village, and I believe all or most of this evidence about people sleeping on Chimajee's sofa to be prepared for the occasion. The last witness, Ragoo, makes a desperate attempt to show an *alibi* on the part of Natha, and to prove that Natha slept at his own house, and never went out all that night; but this evidence, and that of the last three or four witnesses, cannot upset the strong circumstantial facts which are deposed to for the prosecution, particularly those as to accidental meeting of the prisoners by persons who could have known nothing of the attack on Buherjee, and who have only told what they saw really and truly.

I have now gone through the evidence bearing against the several prisoners, and that for their defence, and I am constrained to believe from all of it that the five male prisoners were all concerned more or less in the attack on Buherjee, and that Kashee was present during a part of the time, and had a previous knowledge of what was to be done, and that she was thereby an abettor in it.

[Here the Judge gives his reasons for finding that the offence committed was murder.]

I therefore, not concurring with the assessors, find the prisoners, Dajee, Naro, Bhow, Patloo, and Chimajee, guilty of "murder," and Kashee guilty of abetting murder.

The assessors have given their opinion that the prisoners are none of them guilty, but they do not seem to have considered the evidence, or how it agrees with the manner in which the deceased is shown to have died. They appear to have grounded their disbelief of Yemnee and Natha in their accusation of Kashee, on the alleged enmity between Yemnee and others, forgetting, until this enmity was really or ostensibly ended between these two, the object of Kashee's private revenge against Buherjee, could not have been gained, as Kashee would not be allowed to be present at all, and, moreover, without Yemnee's help Buherjee could not have been caught in her house, as was the evident plan from the first. The first assessor considers that Yemnee, Natha, and those whose names the Fouzdar declined to give, committed the murder, but it is the common practice of the police to keep back the names of those who give them secret information, and this is recognised in the English Criminal Courts. The police never or seldom being obliged to show *how* they got their information, and again, if these people *did* commit the murder, why did not the police take them up, and *not* the prisoners? Again, doubt is thrown on *all* Natha's story against all the prisoners, because one of them refused to attest a will made in favour of him, as if the refusal of a slight request by *one* was a ground for falsely accusing six. In considering there is no proof against Kashee, it is quite forgotten that a letter, seriously damaging her character, was circulated through Buherjee, which was a good ground for his spite. This is not referred to by the assessor. Further Bhow's alleged enmity with Yemnee about a handful of grain is put forth as grounds for her falsely implicating him, it being forgotten that she includes others too. The assessors seem to pass over this, that Yemnee was looked at with suspicion, and that, this being the case, her evidence is incredible, but she was not a prisoner before this court, nor apparently one for a long time, before the magistrate, and my opinion of the police inquiry in this case is that they should never have put Yemnee under surveillance at all, unless perhaps for the reason she herself gives that she was kept at Chimnugaum at her own request, "lest the village should kill her." The assessors apparently ignore the evidence of persons accidentally meeting the prisoners in the streets early in the morning, and in short they neither of them seem to have weighed or considered the evidence in the case at all, and when the court might naturally expect some assistance from them, particularly in such an important and heavy case as this one, has the mortification to find that no notice has been taken of some of the clearest points in the case, and under suspicions put forward for arriving at a decision. The fact is just this, that in this place, Satara, the office of assessor to the Session Court, intended by Government as a kind of compliment to the station of the parties, and an inducement to them to assist in the administration of justice among their own countrymen, is looked upon by most of them as the greatest "plague" which can be inflicted upon them. I can only say from my experience of some of the Satara assessors that if it is ever intended to introduce a trial of jury into up-country courts, the juries will have to be composed of different material from the present assessors, or, at any rate, a good many of them. I must in this case entirely dissent from the assessors' finding, as I do not consider they have given one good reason for it.

FINDING.—The Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds that the prisoners, Dajee bin Amroota, Naro Vittul, Bhow bin Nana, Patloo bin Babajee, and Chimajee bin Rowjee, are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, the offence of "murder," and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds that the prisoner Kashee Kome Pandoo is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, murder, an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, but that she is guilty of the offence of "abetting murder," and that she has thereby committed an offence punishable under Sections 109 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. And the Court directs that the said Dajee bin Amroota and Naro Vittul be each of them hanged by the neck till they be dead—this sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court. And the Court further directs that the said Kashee Pandoo, Bhow bin Nana, Patloo bin Babajee, and Chimajee bin Rowjee, be severally transported for life. It appeared to the Court that in the case of prisoners Nos 3, 4, 5, and 6, a lighter punishment might be inflicted, as it seemed that they must have been induced by the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 to join in this act, which ended in Buherjee's death, and therefore became murder, and that they were not from the first principals in organizing the affair.

After hearing Dr. Reid for the prisoners, the High Court reversed the conviction and sentences; and ordered all the prisoners to be discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A SUFFERER."—We have forwarded your complaint to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, and Dr. Hewlett writes us to the effect that the Municipality has never undertaken the halalcoring of the tents on the Strangers' Lines, or on any Government property. All fees &c. collected from residents in tents go to Government. Dr. Hewlett says if you forward to him your name and address he will try what he can do for you, but you must engage your own private bunghy, as he himself does, and as all others do who occupy either Government houses or tents on Government land.

A PROBLEM IN CRIBBAGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the decision regarding "Cribbage Player's" query, which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant, "Authority" seems to know very little of the game.

The four last cards played, when arranged in succession, form a race of four (2, 3, 4, and 5); opponent is therefore entitled to score "four" for the new and "one for his last."

OLD HAND.

Bombay, 8th Feb.

STAFF CORPS UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

The truest characters of ignorance
Are vanity, and pride, and arrogance;
As blind men use to bear their noses higher
Than those that have their eyes and sight entire.

SIR,—These lines of the immortal "Butler" were vividly brought to my recollection on perusing, in your contemporary's impression of the 5th inst., the epistolary effusion of one who is ashamed of his uniform." To avoid in future the horrible contingency, which has, no doubt, already often occurred to the unfortunate, and much-to-be-pitied individual in question, I would earnestly recommend him to peruse "Hudibras," and occasionally spend an hour with Shakespeare and the author of Waverly. Disregarding other, and to his comprehensive intellect, probably, matter of minor importance, he will, after a litte search, stumble upon a graphic description of the appearance and dress of those heroes: Falstaff Captain Colepepper, and the Knight above referred to. We cannot but be convinced that the collective wardrobe of these worthies will furnish him with a uniform which, if adopted, with the addition of a pointy cap with jingling bells, will effectually secure him from being even mistaken for a warrant officer, schoolmaster, or sergeant-cook.

NON-CO.

Districts, 6th February.

HOUSE RENTS AND LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Is there no means to stop the barefaced extortions of landlords? How long must the labouring classes be doomed to drag behind them an ever lengthening chain of sufferings, of impositions, of oppressions, and of cruel inclemency indicated in the cool manner in which rental charges are increased without a shadow of the least regard to the means, the ability, and the condition of tenants? House assessment, the payment of which while it devolves on landlords, the same is readily indemnified or made good by the increase of house rents which simultaneously fall on each fresh increase of house assessment. Cannot our Government make a shift in this all-important matter and thus spare one-half of their subjects from the oppression under which they are hitherto smarting? And cannot you incline their ears to reason, to feeling, and to humanity? Perhaps the endeavour may realise the hope we seek. For to expect landlords to consult the means of their tenants is as much out of their policy, as it has been out of the philosophy of Government to limit rental charges to a certain standard. Under existing circumstances and the freedom of option and the liberty of charges which is a part and parcel of every man's rights, landlords, to say the least, are but too ready to embrace every opportunity or pretext that is afforded for increasing house rents; and of which the present increased rents that followed increased assessment is a perfect exemplification. And I may still advance the assurance that, unless Government undertake to limit house rents to a certain standard, it is very questionable whether our paternal landlords will not continue to observe (or I should say betray) the same obduracy and usuriousness as hitherto. It is all very well to say, as some close-fisted heads of departments are both known and wont to say, that clerks of now-a-days are *liberally paid*; but I question if that impression can any longer be an impression, when I mention that one-fourth, and in many cases one-half, of the salaries of clerks drawing from 100 to 150 rupees per mensem is spent towards the liquidation of house rents: and with what remains I leave it to you and your readers to decide whether it be enough to keep together the body and soul of the small family of any clerk on the receipt of the above stipend.

LAF.

Bombay, 8th February.

SIND.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The *Windsor Castle* came from Bombay on the 1st, to take invalids and time-expired men home. We are told they will embark on Monday.—*Sindian, Feb.* 3.

BENGAL.

WE observe that the income of the Record Fund, for the ten years from 1853-54 to 1862-63 inclusive, was Rs. 1,84,392, or an annual average of Rs. 18,439. The Board of Revenue have proposed to Government that a sum of Rs. 15,000 out of this fund be placed at their disposal, for keeping the Record Rooms of the Lower Provinces in efficient order.—*Englishman, Feb.* 2.

TRADES ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Association on Wednesday forenoon we were glad to note the unanimous election of Charles Lazarus, Esq., as Master of the Association for the current year. Messrs. McAlpin and Newman were elected Wardens, and W. H. Jones. Esq., Treasurer.

Under the Mastership of Mr. Lazarus we look for a success at all events equal to that which attended the management of Messrs. Mackintosh and Knight.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 2.

MADRAS.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.—An officer writes to the Municipal Commissioners claiming exemption from Toll when passing the Toll Gate on Sunday, the 7th ultimo, because he was engaged in the act of going to church, which is performing a "military duty" positively enjoined by a certain article of war. The Board's resolution was that it could not exempt the gentleman from the Toll, unless he were prepared to state that he was required positively to attend a church within the Municipal limits, although his residence was in a place where there is a Government church and chaplain.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Feb.* 3.

BHOOTAN.

WE hear from the Bhootan Frontier that there is again a difference of opinion between the Deb Rajah and the Tongsoo Penlow. The latter wants that, on the restitution of the two guns, he shall have the Dooar revenue, or the allowance of Rs. 25,000 made by the British Government; whereas the former maintains that he (Tongsoo Penlow) is no party to the treaty, and has nothing to do with the above amount. Tongsoo Penlow has deputed his Agent, Chucka Jung, to convey the guns to the British officers, and ask for the Dooar revenue. The Deb Rajah, it is said, is preparing himself to invade Tongsoo in person, and punish the Penlow for his reported disobedience.—*Englishman, Feb.* 2.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Agricultural Exhibition was opened at Agra in due form at 11 o'clock on the 1st February. Everything was managed very well; but as we shall have to publish a rather detailed report we shall withhold all remarks for the present.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 3.

TELEGRAPHIC AND POSTAL REFORM.

(*From the Friend of India, February* 1.)

THE Chamber, though late in the day, has done good service in its petition to Parliament for overland telegraphic and postal reform. To this, we believe, it means to add an onslaught on Mr. Grey's retrogressive Bill affecting the Indian Post Office. The petition blames, and with justice, the inefficiency of the telegraphic line as it passes through foreign countries. That this is only part of the truth, and that Parliament is not likely to spare the Indian department over which it has a control denied in the case of Turkey, will be seen from the recent speech of Sir Charles Bright, M. P. to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. After describing the Turkish part of the telegraph as "execrably" worked, and that from the head of the Persian Gulf 1330 miles to Kurrachee as "very well done by an efficient English staff." This practical electrician said:—

> From Kurrachee to the different cities of India the telegraph is the worst in administration and appliances I have ever seen. The lines are badly constructed and badly worked by an inefficient, underpaid staff of half-castes, and it is no uncommon occurrence for a message to be several days passing from Kurrachee to Bombay, or between Calcutta and Bombay or Madras.

The rates have been lately changed, and to some extent raised, while the former Director General has been sacrificed. Are we better off? Let Government reply, which has the largest experience of the lines and exercises the sole authority. Mr. W. P. Crawford's Committee will not confine itself to the subject of the Bengal Chamber's petition, but will overhaul the Indian lines. A better paid department, and the lease of the railway lines to a special English Company are urgently wanted.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

(*From the Madras Times, February* 3.)

THE inhabitants of the city of Bombay are specially fortunate in their water supply. Of all Indian cities none is supplied with better or purer water. Most of the island stands but very little above the sea level, and no water sufficiently pure for drinking purposes can be obtained except where the trap rock rises to the surface, and as this occurs only in a small portion of the entire area and at a distance from the town, the local supply of water is inadequate to suffice for the teeming population of the town. Ten years ago, surveys and reports were made on the feasibility of supplying the island with water from a reservoir to be constructed on the hills in the island of Salsette, and the result has been the formation of the Vehar Lake and water-works, from which the supply to Bombay is now procured. The island of Salsette is divided from the island of Bombay by the Mahim Creek, and extends as far as Bassein on the sea coast. It is altogether a wild hilly jungle, containing only one town of importance, named Tanna. The number of hills on the island of Salsette tend to make the rain-fall over it greater than the rain-fall in Bombay, and the experiments undertaken on the spot have shown that the fall there is about one-third greater than the fall at the Bombay observatory, it being on an average about 100 inches during the monsoon months. The basin of the Vehar Valley, about 15 miles from Bombay, was the site selected for the construction of the water-works. This basin is supplied by rills, the mean level of which is about 400 feet above the sea, while the hills surrounding the basin are from 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height; and from experiments undertaken by engineers it has been shown that about 3-4ths of the total rain-fall over an area is available for filling a reservoir. The advantages of the Vehar Valley basin are very great. The subsoil is of a very dense and impervious nature, while the sides of the basin consist of a solid hard trap rock without any stratification, so that but little, if any, loss occurs from leakage. In consequence of the ever-increasing population of the island it was necessary in the planning of the reservoir to ensure an ample supply for a larger population than the one which existed at the time of its construction; and as in a country like India an ample supply of the pure element is a great necessity, an allowance of 20 gallons per head per diem, in addition to such supply as already existed in the island, was determined on as a minimum. At this rate about four thousand million gallons per annum were found to be needed for the supply of Bombay. The Vehar Valley discharged its surplus water by a river called the Goper, which was the principal outlet, and the damming up of this river and the three other outlets formed the great plan for the Vehar water-works. Earthwork dams were recommended as being more economical and more general than masonry ones, and the reservoir was constructed to hold more than double the quantity required for the consumption of the population. Within the reservoir a tower containing inlets at different heights was constructed near the slope of the dam, and from this tower the delivering main is carried into Bombay. The main is of cast iron, 32 inches in diameter, and passes along the Great Indian Peninsular Railway and Byculla, the head at the lake being about 150 feet above the level of the city. It was first in contemplation to construct a small supply basin on Nowrojee Hill, a small eminence overlooking Bombay, as it was thought advisable that the immediate source of supply should be close at hand, but this plan was not carried out, and the water now comes direct from the Vehar reservoir. The yield is not sufficiently great to supply the houses on Malabar Hill, where the European gentry reside, but there are natural wells in the trap of which the hill is composed. Many of the houses in the native town and on the low levels are supplied with pipes and cocks at a moderate cost (there being altogether about 4,000 connections), while the general population obtain their supply from dipping wells, which are over 40 in number and of various dimensions, and from which the poorer inhabitants draw an abundance of water.

The water from the Vehar Lake is usually very pure, almost as pure as distilled water. The absence of lime and other earthy salts renders it slightly insipid to the taste, but, generally speaking, it runs perfectly clear from the pipes. Until last hot weather no complaints were ever made of the water lake, but in consequence of the small rain-fall in 1864 the lake was not replenished as usual, and in May 1865 the water that entered the town was quite putrid. No doubt the excessive mortality which occurred in Bombay at that time was partially owing to the vitiated water. An attempt was made to remedy the evil by the supply of surface water through the mains instead of the water taken further down in the lake, and the surface water, though better than the water at the bottom, was still far from good. Chemical analysis showed that, after being freed from suspended impurities, the water held dissolved in each gallon only six-tenths of a grain of organic matter, "which is not more than exists in the purest waters supplied to towns in Great Britain." Experiments which were made on the water taken from the lake proved that the deeper water was the most offensive, and the putrid odour became dissipated after the water had stood in the open air for some time. The deterioration in the quality of the water was brought to the notice of the Government of India by that of Bombay, in connection with the general question whether water artificially stored can ever be so safe for drinking purposes as deep well water. The Government Consulting Engineer for the Bombay Water Works reported that during last hot season the water was more or less in an impure state, and he submitted a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into its condition. From this Report we learn that animalcules and particles of aquatic plants were present in the water drawn from the distribution pipes; and that, at the same time, aquatic vegetation was so abundant in the neighbourhood of the inlet tower as to choke its strainers, and that there was a layer of foul mud several inches thick in the lower part of the bed of the reservoir. The Committee inferred that "the offensive condition of the water was caused by the decomposition of both the vegetable and the animal matter it contained, and that the greater intensity of the foul odour at the greater depth was owing to the water which was in contact with the mud at the bottom, being more fully impregnated with the gas evolved during the putrefaction of organic matter, while this gas became dissipated or destroyed by oxidation when the water came into contact with the atmosphere."

> "To maintain the purity of the water, it is recommended by the Committee that all aquatic plants be most assiduously uprooted from all parts of the basin. That every year the surface layer of that part of the bed of the reservoir left bare by the reservoir of the water, and on which there is vegetation of any kind, be thoroughly scraped off, and that mud or earth thus removed be deposited in a place from which it cannot be washed back into the reservoir by the subsequent rains. Also that all trees and bushes on the level ground and gentle slopes near the water be cut down and removed. It is thought to be necessary to have the trees on the steeper slopes of the gathering ground to prevent the earth from being loosened by heavy rain, and carried into the bed of the basin, which would be likely to take place were the surface to be deprived of the protection afforded by the binding fibres of the roots of the trees. It is recommended also that in every hot season the dry grass and fallen leaves on every part of the surface of the gathering ground be carefully and thoroughly burnt, so that no perishable vegetable matter be left that can be carried into the water during the rains."

The Committee further recommended that, should the deterioration in the quality of the water continue, filtration should be had recourse to, without further delay. "Quartz and silicious sand for the filters will have to be brought from a distant part of the Presidency, as the river gravel which is formed of the detritus of the trap-rock of the neighbouring country, and the calcareous sand of the Bombay sea-shore, are not well fitted for the purpose." The Government of India are disinclined to endorse the recommendations of the Committee, and urge that the first of their recommendations is opposed to the common opinion that the growth of certain water-weeds purifies the water. "There are many tanks in India where no such precautions as are recommended by the Committee are taken, and where the water remains perfectly pure, or, at least, not offensive, all the year round." The Government of Bombay are therefore directed to have the subject further investigated with reference to its great importance on the general question of water supply, not only as regards the Vehar Lake, but generally, and reports have been called for from all Public Officers in the three Presidencies on the means of keeping water sweet when stored in tanks, and especially what precautions are requisite in regard to new tanks.

A visit to Vehar Lake will amply repay the tourist in search of the picturesque. The reservoir or lake, which is far larger than any reservoir constructed in Great Britain, presents a grand appearance as it lies embosomed in the hills, and its surface is always thickly studded with waterfowl. It can be reached from Bombay in rather more than an hour, the journey being almost all performed by train. The dams have stood very well since their construction, and have required very little repair, while the supply of water has been immense, the lake being 40 or 50 feet deep at the close of the hot weather. Many reservoirs, on a larger scale than any in Great Britain, have been constructed in India by native princes, chiefly in Rajpootana and Central India, and there can be no greater or more lasting benefit conferred on the inhabitants of any large town in a tropical climate than a supply of good water. The Bombay Government now contemplate the formation of a reservoir in the hills that surround the city of Poona, as the results obtained by the construction of the Vehar water-works have been so satisfactory. The present supply of water at Poona is obtained from the river which runs by the cantonment. An embankment is thrown across this river, by which means the water is dammed up. This work was performed at the expense of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the water is forced into Poona by pumping engines, as the bed of the river is too low to admit of its being conveyed through pipes by gravitation. The water is, however, dammed up too near the city, and much impurity naturally finds its way into it, so that the new scheme of a distant reservoir among the hills has become necessary.

A PERSON who was told that bone-dust was used by some unscrupulous bakers, remarked, "What's bred in the bone can't be helped; but bone in the bread's quite another matter."

HOUSELESS POOR OF NEW YORK.—A police report issued in November, states that 64,247 persons had in the course of the year sought a lodging for the night in the cells of the station-houses of New York. It must not be supposed, however, that the houseless poor are thus shown to have been 64,247 in number; all returns of this description unavoidably count many persons many times over—"revolvers"—as the New York officials term them from their going the round of the refuges of the city.

SPANISH RAILWAYS.—The total amount of capital raised by Spanish railway companies at the close of last year was £60,658,553. Of this amount, £14,344,199 referred to the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante, and £11,864,060 to the Northern of Spain. Both these enterprises are in a by no means flourishing condition; indeed, Spanish railways generally must be regarded as financial failures. A considerable amount of French capital has been embarked in the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante and the Northern of Spain Companies.

DR. SPENCER HALL has been fined fifteen shillings by the magistrates at Bowdess, in Westmoreland, for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He objected to the practice on the ground of his belief that very extensive syphilitic as well as scrofulous and other morbid taints prevail, not merely in England, but throughout Europe; so that any matter conveyed by inoculation—perhaps through a hundred persons, of the history of whom they could know but little—made the purity of the lymph, as ordinarily used, open to considerable doubt.

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BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.
CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d.
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.............. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.
The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business [illegible] on application to the Bank, or by letter to the [illegible]
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. [illegible] GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—[illegible] 1848 and [illegible] 1854, [illegible] Legislative Council of India. [illegible] 10,000,000 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Co. [illegible] and Son.
[illegible]
OFFICE—[illegible] RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases [illegible] on
,, France and the Continent of Europe.
,, Egypt.
,, Calcutta.
,, Madras and Pondicherry.
,, Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
,, Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
,, Sydney and Melbourne.
,, Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ... ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 12 ... ... 6 ,,
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 3rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.
Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.
Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 7 ,,
Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.
Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ ,,
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ ,,
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
,, 3 do. .... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 1 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On demand .... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0⅝d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Ticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 1st February 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. ,, at 3 at 2s. 1d. ,,
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland ,, ... } 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.
DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
,, 3 months' ,, 4 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 7 ,,
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES [illegible], Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd [illegible] 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital £800,000.
Reserve Fund £105,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the [illegible], London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. ,,
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. ,,
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ).
धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्थान, चना, यंड ज्यापान
(लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up..................................£1,000,000
Paid up.................................... 861,000
Reserve Fund............................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and
Circular Notes payable in Egypt
and the principal towns on the
Continent of Europe...........
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant Bills payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
RESERVE FUND TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at
2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 1d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
2 ,, ... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 ,, ... 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
On Demand 2s. 0½d. ,,
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
J. BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 1d. ,,
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Demand. .... 2s. 0½d. ,,
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,, 8 ,, ,,
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.
ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.
COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.
INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
MR. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.
The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.
ADVANCES.
The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશ્યુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).
धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना ब्याक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅝d.
5 ,, ... 1s. 21½d.
4 ,, ... 1s. 11½d.
3 ,, ... 1s. 11⅜d.
2 ,, ... 1s. 11¼d.
1 ,, ... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.
Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.
DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 ,, ... 5 ,,
16 ,, ... 6 ,,
,, ... 8 ,,
COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
,, 4 ,, 2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,, 3 ,, 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 ,, 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, on Demand 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, E q., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain.
The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.
COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sciatica, Rheumatism.—The very sound of these names carries terror to the minds of all who have once experienced the torments of these dire diseases, though Holloway has pointed out a method of relief that should give the most despondent sufferer renewed courage and refreshing hope. After the afflicted parts have been duly fomented with tepid brine and carefully dried, this Ointment should be patiently and perseveringly rubbed upon the skin thus prepared for its reception, and these Pills should be taken in doses as prescribed in the "Instructions." This simple course will conduct the severest forms of tic, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout to an easy resolution, reduce the accompanying swelling, relax the tightened tendons, and strengthen the nerveless limb.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shar of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months.................. 5 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ... 6 ,, ,,
,, 9 ,, ... 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,
And for longer periods according to special agreement.
LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.
EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.
COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.
By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ).

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.
DEPOSITS.
The Association will receive money on [illegible]
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month [illegible]
[illegible]
until further notice.
[illegible]
ADVANCES.
The Association makes advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by Instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to [illegible]
By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible], Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, [illegible] February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbboodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.
The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.
Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 6 ,, ,,
,, 9 ,, 7 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 8 ,, ,,
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours —10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)
By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by J. J. STONE & Co., in Imperial Quarts at Rs. 8-8, and Pints at Rs. 5-4, ready for delivery. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 ,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 ,,
,, 2 ,, pts. 14 ,,
Old Tom Rs. 20 ,,
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Case of.......... 1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints do. ...... 3 ,,
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. ...... 1 ,,
Do. ....Pints do. ...... 3 ,,
HOCK..........(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 ,,
Do.............(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 ,,
Do.............(Johannisberg) Qts. do... 1 ,,
BRANDY............................... 1 ,,
CLARET ....(St. Julien) .... 3 ,,
Do. ....(Larose) .... 3 ,,
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Case.
W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.
They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—
CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.
HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.
SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.
BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.
RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. ,, Do.	40
Do. ,, a Crown	30
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown............	30
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints.........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal....................	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........................	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal..........................	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule,..........................	15
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac..........................	34
Do. Brand a Crown...........................	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal............................	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..................	36
Do. Pints.........................	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53½ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade.*
JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
late DWYER & Co.
2, Forbes Street, 24th January 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORTHAM."

	Rs.	
Observations on the Practice and the Forms of District, Regimental, and Detachment Courts Martial. Also remarks on the Composition and Practice of Courts of Enquiry, &c. &c. By Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE D'AGUILAR, K.C.B., formerly D.A. General in Ireland. Revised by John Endie, Esq., A. G. Dept. Dublin 1865. ☞ This Edition comprehends the various alterations that have taken place in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War since the publication of the last edition in 1864 ... Rs.	5	4
By the Loch and Riverside, 39 sketches...	15	12
Follies of the Year. By John Leech. A series of Coloured etchings from Punch's Pocket Books, 1844-64 with some notes by Shirley Brooks ...	15	12
Eastward, by Norman McLeod, D. D. With 70 Illustrations from Photographs engraved by Joseph Swain	10	8
Passages from Modern English Poets. Illustrated by the Junior Etching Club 47 etchings...	8	0
The History of the British Empire in India, from the appointment of Lord Hardinge to the Political extinction of the East India Company, 1844 to 1862, forming a Sequel to Thornton's History of India. By L. J. Trotter, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. Vol. I. (To be completed in 2 vols.) ...	12	0
A Trip to Barbary by a roundabout route. By G. A. Sala	11	4
The Humbugs of the World. By P. T. Barnum ...	3	8
Zoe's "Brand." By author of "Recommended to Mercy"	3	12
Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. 2 Vols. by Emmeline Scott, formerly Governess to H. H. the Grand Pacha, &c.	15	12
The Gentle Life. Essays in aid of the formation of character. 2nd Series	4	8
The Ethics of the Dust. By John Ruskin.. ...	3	12
The Parables of Our Lord. By Dr. Guthrie ...	5	12
Club Life in London; with anecdotes of the clubs, coffee-houses, and taverns of the Metropolis during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. 2 vols. By John Timbs	15	12
A Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction, &c. By W. A. Wheeler, M. A.	3	12
The Family Friend, Vol. July to Dec. 1865 ...	2	12
The Gayworthys. By author of Faith Gartney's Girlhood	2	12
Handybook Law of Bills, Cheques, Notes, & IOU'S...	0	12
———— Banking and Bankruptcy, each...	0	12
Miles's Remarks on Horses' Teeth, addressed to purchasers	1	4
Faith Gartney's Girlhood	1	2
Hide and Seek. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
La Beata: a Tuscan Romeo and Juliet. By T. A. Trollope	1	8
Christmas Books. By C. Dickens...	1	8
The Great Gun: an eccentric biography. By B. Butt	0	12
Lilly White's Cricketter's Guide for 1865... ...	0	12
The New Military and Naval Song Books, each ...	0	12
Enoch Arden. By Alfred Tennyson. Beautifully illustrated by Hughes...	15	12
Smith's Old Testament History for Students. From the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity	5	12
Kerr's Student's Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England	5	12
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book for 1866... ...	4	8
Christ the Light of the World. By Dr. Vaughan.	3	8
The Word. Walks from Eden	2	12
Lord Macaulay's Speeches. Corrected by himself...	2	12
Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Song—Oh, fairest Italy. Words by Mrs. J. Boucher.	1	0
Valse—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Braithwaites' Retrospect of Medicine, Vol 52. July—December.	4	8

31st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.
Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000
Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	3 !	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
25	58	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 1st February, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.
1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.
2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.
3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.
4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.
5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.
6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.
7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.
8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.
9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.
10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.
11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*
12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.
13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.
15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.
Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.
After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for ...£ 6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...£ 1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...£ 792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...£ 442,940 5 10
At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, Rs. 480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit .. ,, 228 0 0
Rs. 252 0 0
At the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ... ,, 116 13 11
Rs. 129 2 9
The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction a quantity of Household Furniture, Pearl Beads, sets of Scales and Weights, one Gold Watch, one Gold Snuff Box, Mirrors, Moselle, Iron Safes, &c., &c.
AND AT 1 P. M.
One Phaeton in good condition.
One Buggy just landed from England.
ON COMMISSION.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description fitted for the East Indies, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.
One handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by SPRAGUE, of Finsbury, London.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.
300 Pieces T. Cloths.
700 ,, Grey Shirtings.
300 ,, ,, Chaderpots.
700 ,, ,, Madapollams.
300 ,, ,, Jacconets.
7 Cases T. R. Sarries.
7 ,, Grey Dhotties.
5 ,, Do. 40 inches.
10 ,, Do. 45 ,,
5 ,, Do. Moogasady.
4 ,, T. R. Saries.
2 Cases Alabaster Vases.
By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the Indentor, Messrs. Sykes & Co.:—
22 Cases of Glass Chandeliers, Wall Brackets, and fancy Ornamental Glassware.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co
Forbes Street, 9th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1500 Pieces Grey Madapollams.
800 ,, ,, Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Jacconets.
1000 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 Hhds. Lamps.
11 Hhds Handsome Dinner Sets.
30 Cotton Gins quite new.
11 Cases T. Red Sarries, 55 by 2½, 45 by 2, 41 by 2½, 45 by 2½.
An Invoice of 90 Cases fresh Oilmanstores from Cross and Blackwell, London, landed ex "William Rason," consisting of West India, Oriental, and Mixed Pickles, French Olives, Capers, assorted Sauces, Syrup, Essence Coffees, Raspberry Vinegar, Salad Oil, White Wine Vinegar, Durham Mustard, Tapioca, mixed Peel, Caraway Seeds, Currants, Crystalized Fruits, Potted Meat, Jams and Jellies, Tart Fruits, Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Isinglass, Cocoa Paste, Normandy Peppers, Pearl Barley, Chocolate, viz., Eufans Sante, Vanille Funbres Paste, Mexican Sante, Neapolitan Paste, Cigars, Correspondence Creems, Liqueurs, Pistaches, Oxford and Bologne Sausages, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Oatmeal, Salmon, Mushrooms, Oysters, Lobsters, Herrings, Herring a la Sardin, Chedder and Berkley Cheese, Wilts Bacon, York Hams, &c.
On account of Aftoola Allybhoy, the first purchaser:
42 Casks Patent Fuse.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the Mortgager, the following valuable Jewellery:—
1 Pair Diamond and Pearl Ear-Ornaments "Currunfool."
1 Do. do. small.
1 Large Diamond Ring.
1 Diamond and Pearl Neck Ornament "Chumpakully."
4 Diamond and Emerald Rings.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-*Reaper* and *Bethsham*, consisting of *Teak Logs square*, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. *Planks* of various sizes, *Scantling* of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, *Yellow Pine Deal*, &c. &c.
N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are being printed, and will shortly be circulated.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.
PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.
TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a second hand Bichoba.
CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.
RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.
PIANO-FORTE.—An excellent Mahogany Square, by Broadwood and Sons, imported only last year.
HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.
Bombay, 9th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than DR. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.
EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."
From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."
Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.
SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.
CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.
Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

STENCIL PLATES.—A few sets of Alphabets and Numbers; also a few north points, and words and terms used by Civil Engineers, Solicitors, etc. The plates are cut in various plain and fancy patterns; also brushes and prepared ink, to use with the plates.
7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.
N. B.—A pattern sheet sent free by post on application.

MAP OF INDIA to fold into a case divided into 2 parts, North and South, based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India; size 5 feet by 4 feet, scale 35 miles to the inch, Rs. 22. The same size Map mounted on Rollers and varnished for Office use. Price Rs. 25.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use, in complete sets, from 5" to 100" radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, combined, fitted up for ladies' or gentlemen's travelling purposes; best cut bottles silvered tops; best quality Cutlery, Brushes, etc., Russia or Morocco cases, gilt handles and corners, suitable for presentation, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 each. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets witouth the Coffee Pot.

CASH BOXES of various sizes with patent lock, loose tray, and brass handles, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGINEERING REQUISITES.—The undersigned always keep in stock an extensive assortment of the following:—
Parallel Rulers, Brass or Ebony; T. Squares, Pear Tree or Ebony; Drawing Instruments, in cases, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 each; Measuring Tapes (Metallic wove) 50, 66, and 100 feet; Measuring Chains, 50, 66, and 100 feet, with arrows; Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth in Rolls of 24 yards; Double Elephant and Imperial Drawing Paper; Optical Squares in Morocco cases; Napier and Pocket turn in Compasses in cases; Brass Circular Protractors, with and without Vernier; Plotting Scales and offsets in cases complete; Prismatic Compasses in leather sling cases, either with or without tripod stand; Fine-line Pens, Spring Bows; Drawing Pins, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for Civil Engineer's or Architect's office.
SOUNDY & Co.

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